**The North Carolinian.**

**Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,**

One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

**Rates of Advertising:**

| | 1 in. | 2 ins. | 3 ins. | 4 ins. | ¼ col. | ½ col. | 1 col. |
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| 1 week.... | $1.00 | $1.75 | $2.50 | $3.00 | $4.00 | $7.00 | $12.00 |
| 2 weeks... | 1.75 | 2.50 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
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| 6 months.. | 8.0 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 20.00 | 24.00 | 35.00 | 60.00 |
| 12 months. | 12.00 | 18.00 | 24.00 | 30.00 | 35.00 | 60.00 | 100.00 |

Court advertisements, when not exceeding three inches, will be $6.50. For each additional inch, $2.00 extra will be charged.

Business Notices in local column, twenty cents per line for first insertion, and ten cents for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices, embracing more than the ordinary announcement of death and obituary poetry, ten cents per line.

Divorce Notices, $6.00.

Administrators' Notices, $5.00.

# The North Carolinian.

**PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor.**

Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District.

**TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875. NUMBER 50.

**The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment**

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing a first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, &c.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

## Elizabeth City Directory.

DR. JAS. N. BUTT, Physician. Attends to office practice. Cor. Main and Fearing Streets.

W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County. N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

DR. JAMES N. BUTT, Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southwest corner Fearing and Road Streets.

T. T. RUTTER, Book and Job Printer, CAROLINIAN Office, Main Street.

P. W. MELICK, Books, Stationery, Periodicals and Furniture. Water Street.

PALEMON JOHN, Notary Public. Office in CAROLINIAN Building.

GUIRKIN & CO., Bankers, Cobb's Building. Road Street.

THE ALBEMARLE BANKING HOUSE, one door east of the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

JAMES L. SMITHSON, Practical House Painter. Road Street, near Main.

ALBEMARLE HOUSE, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors. Corner of Main and Road Streets.

W. W. BROWN, Groceries, Liquors, etc., also, Bowling Alley. Main Street, near the Market.

## OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

### ELIZABETH CITY.

Charter Election on the first Monday of May.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.

Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dasheill, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.

Treasurer—Hugh Cale.

Attorney—Walter F. Pool.

Clerk—Thomas Gaskins.

Constable—J. H. Miskill.

Postmaster—W. A. Price.

### CHURCHES.

Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

### LODGES.

ACHOREE LODGE No. 14, I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Thursday evening.

TALULA ENCAMPMENT No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday in each month.

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

### MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

### PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.

Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.

Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

Surveyor—Kader Perry.

Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

Representative—W. J. Munden.

### SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

### FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico.

### FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Whedbee, of Elizabeth City.

## Professional & Business Cards.

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

**C. C. & W. F. POOL, Attorneys at Law, Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Practice in all the Courts of the First Judicial District. Collections made in any part of the State. Prompt attention given to cases in the Supreme Court.

**C. W. GRANDY, Jr., Attorney at Law AND GENERAL COLLECTOR, Elizabeth City, N. C.**

Office—North of Main Street.

**THE Albemarle Bank AT Elizabeth City, N. C.**

THORNTON CONROW, President.

R. F. OVERMAN, Cashier.

Board of Directors:

THORNTON CONROW, D. G. BUSH, PALEMON JOHN, W. F. MARTIN, D. C. LIPPINCOTT, C. W. HOLLOWELL.

Deals in Exchange, Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, Government and other Securities, etc.

**GUIRKIN & CO., BANKERS, Old Bank Building,**

Main Street. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Do a general Banking business.

Buy and Sell Gold and Silver, Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

Deal in State, County and Corporation Bonds and Stocks.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

T. D. PENDLETON. J. P. GRANDY.

**THE Albemarle House, PENDLETON & GRANDY, Proprietors, Elizabeth City, N. C.**

This HOTEL is centrally and pleasantly located, is large, commodious and elegantly fitted up for the comfort and convenience of guests.

Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

**Terms—$2.00 a Day.**

**House, Sign AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.**

The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

THOMAS R. BLAND, Elizabeth City N. C.

**THE ELIZABETH CITY Bakery & Confectionery Store**

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER, Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

**HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES**

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at reasonable rates. Give me a call.

JNO. S. WAUGH, Elizabeth City, N. C.

**WAGON SHOP.**

MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

J. F. SANDERS, Main Street, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

**JOHN Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Elizabeth City, N. C.**

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

**Livery Stables AT Elizabeth City, N. C.**

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

**JONES' Livery Stables AT Elizabeth City, N. C.**

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

**TO SPORTSMEN!**

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS, Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

**PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Broad Street, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.**

Having had over a dozen year's experience I flatter myself to be able to give full satisfaction. My instruments and material are all of the very best. My sky-light is of the latest improved, enabling me to take pictures in cloudy weather as well as clear. All work guaranteed or the pictures taken over or the money refunded.

WM. C. DAWSON.

**Dr. RUFUS K. SPEED,**

Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bros. Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

**THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.**

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Beer Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D. Parker's Gates Co. Apple Brandy, and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in this line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Beck & Son will be kept at five cts. per glass and pure Gin, and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

He invites a call from every one.

### Mother-Sight.

Under the apple bough she sits,
The sunshine in her flying hair,
Dimpling and laughing through the snow
Of rosy flakes about her there.

And as I gaze I picture me,
Beside this darling of our souls,
Two innocents with softer locks,
Half ringlets and half aureoles.

They frolic with her in the grass;
They listen to the bird, the bee;
They catch the petals as they fall;
They babble music in their glee.

They teach the little earthling how
The cherubs play in heaven's courts,
With some great gracious angel near,
And smiling on them at their sports.

Oh, do I really look upon
Those lost delights of vanished years,
Or do I only dream them there
Because I see her through my tears?

### ROCKY MORE'S TRICK.

**Showing how an Old Tar was not "Shanghaied," but the Land Shark was.**

It is well known that it was formerly the habit of land sharks, as they are termed, when sailors were scarce, to shanghai sailors and landsmen, when sailors were not to be had, and when they were drugged to send them on board of vessels as sailors. An old salt, in his peculiar way, tells the story of Rocky More, and his exploits with a runner, as follows:

Rocky More had just come home in the ship Gertrude, Captain Baker, from Bombay, and had been paid off with six months' wages, and though at the time men were scarce and wages high, Rocky wern't a-goin' to sea till he'd "run the rag down," and spent all his money. He boarded with a chap called Hannel, in Franklin square, about as good a man as was a-goin' in that business, and Rocky, of course, gives him his money for to keep—that is, the standin' part of it, gits himself a new rig out, and goes off for a "time." He'd been onto this "time" probably three or four days, when he fetched up in some gin mill along in Cherry street.

It were winter time, and it were mighty hard for to git men for the Liverpool ships, and they was a-payin' as high as $75 advance, and $10 blood-money, and the shippin' masters was very glad for to take men from anybody outside of the boardin'-houses, cause then, don't you see, they didn't have no blood-money to pay, and could charge it to the ship all the same, and the way it were, the ship were took into the North river, well out, and then as the men were brung off, one by one, the mate giv' a receipt for 'em, and this here receipt were good for a due bill for $75 from the shippin' master, payable five days arter the ship went to sea, if so be as that man went into her.

The Black Ball packet, Cambridge, were in the river waitin' for her crew at the time Rocky More were a-driftin' round, and as she had a hard name, it were worse to git a crew for her than for other Liverpool ships, and nobody ever was took aboard of her except he were too drunk for to know where he was a-goin'.

The advance being so big, of cour e it were a great temptation to all boatmen, old junk chaps and dock-wallopers generally, for to be on the lookout for chances, and if they catched a chap who had bowsed up his jib too taut they'd jist chime in with him, a pretendin' for to be a old acquaintance, and would stand treat two or three times, goin' on down nearer to the Battery all the time; and then, when near the boat, go into a crib, and as the chap was a-gittin' his liquor, slip some devilment into it that would jist leave him sense enough to git down to the boat, and he'd never know no more till maybe he'd wake up outside of Sandy Hook, without a stitch of clothes, and he maybe never havin' his foot on a ship's deck afore, and leavin' maybe a business, and a wife and family behind him.

There's many a chap, sir, as has been took off in that way, and very many more has been took than has ever come back. Most of 'em went with the "triangles," comin' out of a long spree, perhaps, and not bein' able to git any liquor for to taper off with, and havin' no attention, or, worse than that, forced to go on deck and go to work; the life knocked out of 'em while on deck, and then beat by the sailor men when they went below; 'cause you see, no man likes for to do another man's work, and these here greenhorns bein' aboard makes it harder for them as is sailors, and they naturally takes it out of 'em when they gits 'em below, and so it ain't wonderful that a good many of 'em, what with bein' downhearted at leavin' home, and what with sea-sickness, and what with the "triangles" from over drinkin', and then stoppin' too sudden, and what with ill-usage, jist giv' right up in despair and walked overboard believin' that drownin' were better than livin' such a life. Then there were others—it's God's truth—actually beat to death by the officers 'cause they couldn't do work which they'd never, you see, larned for to do, and men throw'd overboard and no questions ever asked. Of course the crew would all run away as soon as the ship struck the pier head, and so there weren't none of them to complain, and if there were a passenger on board he were goin' about his business, and did not want to be detained as a witness, and so generally there weren't no inquiry; and if there were the Liverpool courts couldn't do nothin', 'cause it were a offense committed aboard of a American ship onto the high seas; and as to the American consul there was one or two shippin' masters that had all to say in that shop, so you can see what sort of a chance a sailor would have there.

A few of these greenhorns, shanghaied in this way, got back, some of 'em ruined in health and their business all broken up, and perhaps their wife married to some other chap, thinkin' they had slipped their wind for good; and then there was others, that on landin' in Liverpool went on a spree agin—as easy a thing for to do in Liverpool as you could wish—and then they would be ashamed for to go home, and would take to a vagabond life all their days after, driftin' round the world continually and never comin' back.

Of course, sir, there were nothin' in this world that a good sailor-man hated so much as one of these here sharks and kidnappers. Rocky More were a good sailor man, but he weren't handsome. Rocky always looked drunk. I think the soberer he got the drunker he looked, and the cut on his lip and losin' his teeth always made him talk drunk, no matter how sober he were. I have my suspicions that Rocky were three sheets in the wind when he fetched up in that there crib in Cherry street; but Rocky hisself always said, a tellin' me of it, and I've heern it a hundred times, and always a little different, that he had slept off his spree and were quite sober. Hows'ever, as he laid there asleep, he looked enough like a drunken man for to deceive a Whitehall boatman by the name of Chris Lennox; leastwise that's what they told Rocky arterwards his name were, who was a crusin' round for to see if he couldn't pick up a hand or two for the Cambridge, what then lacked only a few of her crew, and when he come in here, and seen Rocky More, he thought he'd got a haul, sure.

"The fust thing I know'd," says Rocky, tellin' me arterwards, "were a fellow slappin' me on the shoulder and a wakin' me up, and says he: 'Shiver my timbers, Bill, old boy, I ain't seed you for a long time; how've you been this long while?' Well, I looked at him," says Rocky. "Of course with my one squint eye he couldn't tell where I were a lookin', and I know'd I'd never sot eyes onto him before, for though I ain't got but one eye, and that rove foul, I never forgit a face I once see. 'Heave ahead, my hearty,' says he agin. 'Blast my tarry top-lights and t'gallan' eyebrows if I ain't delighted for to see you agin; don't you remember when you and me was shipmates in the brig Caroline, in the Madagascar channel, on the coast of Japan? She were a jolly old craft, weren't she, and no mistake?' Well," says Rocky, goin' on with the yarn, and this were only one of his ways of tellin' it, "when I hears that chap gittin' off that play-actor lingo and heerd him put the Madagascar channel onto the coast of Japan, I know'd he weren't no sailor, nohow, and I worked him up to a traverse right away, and I know'd he were a shark, and I come to the conclusion I'd have a bit of fun with him, and then give him a hammerin' sich as he wouldn't forgit in a hurry, and one that would larn him never to try any games onto a sailor-man agin. So I says to him, 'I reckon you're mistaken, my Bo; I never seen you before in my life.'

"'Says he: 'Ain't your name Bill Johnson?'

"'Not much it ain't,' says I. 'Well,' says he, 'its the strikin'est likeness I ever seed.' 'Then,' says Rocky, 'I knowed he were a lyin', 'cause I knowed there wern't another chap in the world so ugly as me.' 'Never mind,' says he agin, 'come and take a drink for the sake of my old chum; well, I'd pick you out for him among ten thousand.'

"'Would you?' says Rocky, quite simple. 'Now that's strange, ain't it, that there should be two of us with only a starboard eye apiece, and a swivel eye at that.'

"'Strange,' says the chap, 'why, it's wonderful.' 'Well,' says Rocky, continuin', 'we goes up to the bar and we has a drink. He probably thought I were a lookin' at a picture of "Black-Eyed Susan" which were a hangin' up behind the barkeeper, whereas I were a lookin' at them glasses all the while, and when he took his grog then I took mine. 'Cause, so long as we both drank out of one bottle, turn and turn about, I didn't care for him. Well, we went out together and went a rollin' down town, both on us a pretendin' for to be a little in the wind. I think we had six drinks on the way down to the Battery, and every time I seen that he took his grog from the same bottle as I did, and that he drank fair. At last we gits down in Whitehall street, and says he: 'I've got a boat down in the slip here, and I'm goin' out for a row for to work this 'ere rum out of me. We'll go in and take another drink, and you shall stand treat, and then we'll go for a row.'

"'All right,' says I, and we goes in. He pours out his grog, and as I were a pourin' out mine he kind of surged up agin' me, knockin' me a little ways off from the bar, and I seen him drop somethin' into my glass. With that,' says Rocky, goin' on, 'I kind of recovered myself, and fetched up agin' him with such force that I knocked him three or four feet away from the bar, and when we both of us recovered ourselves and come up to our liquor again, them glasses was changed and he drank my dose. He were in a great hurry then for to be off, and I went along of him, knowin' I could manage him at the last, and I went staggerin' down to the boat.

"I don't know if he were a pretendin' or not, but he staggered jist as much as I did, and so, tack and half tack, we works down the street, got into the boat and pulls out of the slip. I kep my eye onto him all the time, to see what game he would be up to, but for all he knowd I were a lookin' at Governor's Island. The tide were jist on the last of the ebb, and says he: 'We'll pull down and come back on the flood.' His tongue were very thick when he said this, and I could see he weren't a pretendin' any more, for he kep a gittin' more and more groggy, and at last I seen him tumble backwards into the bottom of the boat as dead as a log. I got hold of him and dragged him aft into the stern sheets, and then a idee struck me. All along I had been intendin' for to hammer him, but now I seed what he'd been up to. There were the old Cambridge jist off Bedloe's Island, and I says to myself, 'I'll send you to sea, my hearty, instead of your sendin' me.' But first off, I done for him what I know'd he would have done for me. I went through him from clew to earin'. He had a gold watch, and I know'd if I didn't take that some one else would, as soon as he got aboard, so I takes that, and, says I: 'I'll keep this to remember you by.' He didn't have much money—only a little over $9—but there was two due-bills for $75 each, for two chaps as he'd took off to this very ship. Then there was some printed receipts for sailors for the mates to sign, one of which were filled up with the name of 'John Wilson.' I'd seen the fellow writin', as we come'd along, in one of the places we stopped into, and, says I: 'You choosed that name yourself, my hearty, and your'n it shall be.'

"Then I took the oars and pulled alongside of the ship. 'On deck, there,' says I, 'send a bow-line down for this 'ere chap; he's been overcome by the motion of the boat.' Well, the mate he laughed, and they passed a rope over the side, and I bent him on and they pulled him up. Then I handed up the printed receipt, and the mate he signed it. 'How many more do you want?' says I. 'Only one,' says the mate, and if we don't git him we shan't wait, but shall git under weigh at half-flood, if we can get enough of 'em sober for to heave the anchor up.

"'That there chap I jist brought off,' says I, 'you'll find a first-rate man when he comes to, but he's bowsed his jib up a little too taut this mornin', but he'll soon sleep it off. When he wakes up tell him his old chum, Bill Johnson, seed him safe aboard, will you?' 'All right,' says the mate, and I pulled ashore. I landed on the North river side, and then I went over to Burlin's slip, where the shippin' office were, and handed in the receipt and got a due-bill, which I put along with the other two. Then, arter I'd had somethin' to eat, I went down to the Battery. I didn't have but one eye, and that were badly a-cockbill; but if I had had a hundred of the best eyes that ever were I couldn't have enjoyed the sight more than I did when I seed a steamer go alongside the old Cambridge and tow her down the bay."

And that, sir, were the way Rocky More sarved a land-shark.

### Hats for Ladies.

The sailor hat will return to favor when the warm days come, says a fashion journal. It is the most girlish of all the shapes, and most generally becoming to round young faces. Those of brown, black, or white split straw are trimmed with wide gros grain ribbon, either blue, black, or brown, and fastened by silver filigree buckles. The English walking hat, the Derby, and the new toque with drooping front and turned-up back are all worn. The most coquettish hats are those with flaring brims caught up on one side by a rose. Full wreaths and clusters of flowers inside the brim give a mature look to young faces.

### THE WRECK OF THE SCHILLER.

**Detailed Account of the Disaster by Mr. Henry Stern, a Passenger.**

The New York *Herald* received by cable the following account of the wreck of the Schiller, given by Mr. Henry Stern, one of the first cabin passengers: For several days previous to the 7th of May the weather was thick and hazy, during which time it was impossible to take observations. At eight o'clock in the evening of that day there arose a very dense fog, and all sails were furled and the engine reduced to half speed. I went forward to the forecastle to look for the Scilly lights. I could see nothing, but I had been there scarcely an instant when I received a sudden shock. We had run upon the rock. Three or four shocks followed in rapid succession, when the ship stuck fast. I hastened back to the saloon deck, and was met on the way by Smith von Schulhof and Walter together. We went into the saloon and desired to arouse the women and children, who had all retired to rest. We went below with a light to look for the life perservers, and with the aid of Herme Zinkeisen distributed them to the passengers. I gave the last one to Mrs. Becker, of Philadelphia.

In the meantime the sea began to break over the vessel, so that it was impossible to remain on deck. The captain was standing on the bridge and did everything within human power to establish order. He at first fired his revolver over the heads, then among the sailors who refused to take up with the passengers, but all in vain; all discipline was at an end. There was a fearful sea raging, the waves were irresistibly rolling over the whole ship, and whoever could not cling to some firm object at a sheltered spot was pitilessly swept overboard, never to be seen again. At about eleven o'clock I succeeded in climbing up the mainmast, where I was at least protected from the immediate rage of the waves. Toward midnight the fog cleared up, and I saw the light of Bishop's Rock clear before us at no great distance. But an hour after it became dark again, and I could hardly distinguish anything but the white heads of the waves and the parts of the vessel nearest to me. The third officer kept firing rockets and blue lights from time to time, as often as the rage of the elements permitted it, in order to secure help from the shore. There were lights burning in the pavilion up to one o'clock; then suddenly there came a tremendous sea that carried everything before it, and swept the whole house, with all who were in it, mostly women and children, clean off the deck. One heart-rending outcry of many voices rose to the skies, then there was the silence of the grave. Many persons who had sought refuge on the bridge were gradually swept away by the greedy waves, at last also the captain, who stood at his post like a brave man, as he was.

At three o'clock in the morning one of the funnels fell and smashed our last available boats. Not long afterwards also the doctor and the first engineer were washed overboard. A boat was lowered, but it was staved and broken before it had scarcely touched water. Another and more fortunate attempt was made by three sailors, who got safely away from the ship's side, but these men could not be induced to allow any others to get in. Soon after this the life-boat was launched from the starboard side, with Poleman in command, but she carcened over immediately, and caused the death of many of those who had got in. They succeeded, however, in righting her, and she afterwards reached shore with ten persons, assisted by the first boat. In this boat was Mrs. Joens, the only surviving woman. There was a fearful state of excitement and confusion on board. Many of the crew and passengers were intoxicated, one of the officers having celebrated his birthday that evening.

Morning now began to dawn, and I counted about thirty persons hanging with me in the rigging of the mainmast. Kuhn was above me, and beneath me there was Weste. The ship gradually went deeper and deeper, and began to settle on one side, so that the waves went over the rigging. Between five and six o'clock our mast suddenly snapped off, and we were all hurled down into the deep; and all, I believe, except me, who had saved themselves in the rigging, were either slain by the falling *debris* or drowned. Most of them were weakened by exposure and fright to such a degree that they were unable to make the least further effort, and apathetically submitted to their fate. After being thrown down into the water I succeeded in catching two floating beams, with the aid of which I kept afloat, and was washed toward the cliffs. As far as I can remember I had been in this condition for about two hours, when I saw a boat at last. I cried for help. They heard me, and in a few minutes I was saved. In the same boat I found Goldberg and Weste. The boat which saved us was from St. Agnes Island.

Captain Thomas deserves the highest praise in every respect. An able seaman, courageous and skillful, he did everything he could to assist those whose lives were intrusted to him in the hour of danger. His sad fate will be lamented by all who knew him. I must acknowledge here, with great gratitude, the assistance rendered me by an American captain at the moment I most needed it, who recommended me to hold to the mast as the safest position until assistance came. We talked together a long time while we were in the rigging, but after a while he succumbed to the cold and seemed unable to answer, and was finally killed by the falling of the mast.

Christina Joens, the only surviving woman, told the *Herald* correspondent that she came from Schleswig and had been on a trip to visit her old home. She was about to retire for the night with her husband when the first terrible shock occured. They both ran on deck and jumped into a boat just being lowered, whereby she seriously injured herself in the side. The boat in which they took refuge was full of water and without oars. She drifted around in it for two hours, until she was picked up by Poleman's boat. She was unable to give further details, having been in the boat filled with water for ten hours.

### Do Not Laugh.

Do not laugh at that drunken man reeling through the street. However ludicrous the sight may be, just pause and think. He is going home to some tender heart that will throb with intense agony; some doting mother perhaps who will grieve over the downfall of him who was once her sinless boy, or, perhaps a fond wife whose heart will almost burst with grief as she views the destruction of her idol; or maybe a loving sister who will shed bitter tears over the degradation of her brother, shorn of his manliness and self-respect. Rather drop a tear in silent sympathy with those hearts so keenly sensitive and tender, yet so proud and loyal that they cannot accept the sympathy tendered them either in word, look or act, although it might fall upon their crushed and wounded hearts as refreshingly as the summer dew upon the withering plant. As our eye follows the inebriate's uncertain footsteps, record a solemn vow in heaven, that while your life endures, you will do all that within you lies to further the cause of temperance and to make it a crime to sell or drink intoxicants.

### THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

**The Great Preparations Made for War—Some Grand Armies.**

While the necessity for peace is upon all lips, and the benefits of international amity are forcibly contrasted by the European press with all the bale, the plague, the evil that follow in the train of war, yet, at the same time, says the New York *Tribune*, the governments continue to arm, and with feverish haste are endeavoring to swell their armies to the most formidable war footing. All branches of military administration are equally stimulated; armaments are perfected as well as assembled to an enormous extent; ways of communication are extended and ramified; new methods of conscription or obligatory service are digested so as to draw forth the utmost available effective strength of the country, while over all these measures, that speak so clearly of war, there is thrown so light a veil that no one should fail to see the ultimate result. Beginning with Russia, that power has at this moment under arms 730,000 of the active force ready for the field, 120,000 men classed as garrison troops, 80,000 of the local force, 206,000 of the reserve, 257,000 men in depots, and, finally, 70,000 Cossacks enrolled for the active contingent, or a total of 1,463,000 men, ready for the business of war at short notice. Upon the reinforcement of the new laws regulating obligatory service, the field force could be speedily enlarged to 900,000 men, and there could be drawn a force of 68,000 men from the special corps occupying the Caucasus, making the effective strength 1,700,000. This may be readily augmented by 200,000 Cossacks, and from the *Opoltchessi* or *Landwehr* may be drafted another million of men, giving an aggregate of 2,900,000 available for war purposes. For this immense force the very best of modern arms have been provided, including the Gatling gun and the latest improved American revolver for the cavalry. Never before was Russia so well prepared in all respects for war, defensive or offensive.

The scale of Prussian military preparation is known to all men. This is shown by official reports within a few thousand men and half a dozen batteries of field artillery, while the recent Franco-German war gave positive evidence of the extraordinary moral and intellectual elements which animate that vast war machine, the Prussian army, and the skill of those who direct its operations. Recently the Prussian army has been completely reorganized, and the field artillery, separated from that designed for siege and fortress service, has been distributed among the several army corps, at the rate of two regiments, each of two battalions and eight batteries, to the corps. Of these batteries there are three hundred, and when completed the organization will consist of thirty-five regiments with an armament of 1,200 pieces, to be increased to 1,800 in war. The foot or fortress and siege artillery, at present, embrace twenty-nine battalions of four companies each, armed with the needle-gun, and trained in infantry as well as in heavy artillery service. Meanwhile experiments upon a great scale have been made with the new field guns adopted for the artillery in 1873, and that arm has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested, or its value ascertained. Moreover, six army corps have been rearmed with the new Mauser rifle, in place of the once famous needle gun; and all the cavalry carry the captured chassepot, shortened and otherwise modified into an excellent light carbine. At the same time a Mauser carbine has been furnished to a number of the Chasseur battalions for experiment. Without counting the reserves, we may set down the imperial army at nearly 900,000 men. All the frontier fortresses are being rapidly enlarged and strengthened by every engineering device; and it is noteworthy that those on the Russian border have received as close attention as those facing France. By a recent act of the Reichstag provision was also made for the maintenance of the Landsturm (old soldiers) for seven years, at a peace footing of 400,000 men.

France of course has been making prodigious exertions to keep pace with these preparations of Prussia and Russia, and has a reorganized army of at least 625,000 men, exclusive of the new Territorial armies. In the recent "Maneuvers," at which many foreign officers were present, the French corps are said, by general consent, to have shown a high degree of discipline, with every evidence of substantial reform. War material has been accumulated; the best defensive positions have been strongly fortified, and the means of rapid transportation and concentration upon the frontier are well-nigh perfected.

Even insular England has not stood an inactive spectator of these military preparations of the great continental powers; but, after all, little has been done to increase the size of the army. The subject of recruitment is one, however, that has excited much discussion in the press and Parliament, but as yet nothing definite has been determined. One thing, however, has been settled; no care is to be spared to preserve the maritime supremacy and strength of England, whose navy to-day is even stronger, relatively, than ever before; and was never so formidable for offense or so effective for defense.

### A Big Boy and His Mother.

Of all the love affairs in the world, says Beriah Green, none can surpass the true love of a big boy for his mother. It is a love pure and noble, honorable in the highest degree to both. I do not mean merely a dutiful affection. I mean a love which makes a boy gallant to his mother, saying plainly to everybody that he is fairly in love with her. Next to the love of her husband, nothing so crowns a woman's life with honor as this second love, this devotion of the son to her. And I never yet knew a boy to "turn out" badly who began by falling in love with his mother. Any man may fall in love with a fresh-faced girl, and the man who is gallant to the girl may cruelly neglect the worn and weary wife. But the big boy who is a lover of his mother at middle age is a true knight, who will love his wife as much in the sere-leaf autumn as he did in the daisied spring. There is nothing so beautifully chivalrous as the love of a big boy for his mother.

### Suicides.

We report seven cases of suicide to day, says an exchange, all of them of a better class of persons. The majority of them come from depression incident to disappointment, loss of business, and the cares and sorrows of life. That, indeed must be a dark future and a sad present when life becomes so intolerable as to make self-murder preferable to continued existence. The shutting out of all faith and hope, love of offspring and kindred, of the good and beautiful in life, and the substitution for these of the pistol, the knife or poison, is indeed a deplorable estimate of human existence. Pain, disease and poverty are indeed bad enough; but to plunge into the undiscovered country, as one leaps into the sea, defying the future, destroying the present, and lamenting the past, is not the purpose for which man was born. There is nothing manly in such an end. Suicide, at best, is cowardice or insanity, and it is but charity to call it the latter.

### JOHN CHINAMAN IN TROUBLE.

**Some Boys Badly Poisoned by John's Nails and Now in a Suffering Condition.**

The wicked small boys of California, Oregon and Nevada have never failed to take advantage of every opportunity afforded them for rendering the life of poor John Chinaman as miserable as possible. When he went to dig in the garden, they threw stones and mud at him from convenient hiding-places. When he walked in the streets to take the air, they accelerated his movements by sticking pins into him. When he became a sidewalk candy merchant, they "raided" upon him in troops, and carried off his most toothsome compounds. When he returned home with the family washing, they set tubs of water in dark hallways, and waited apart to salute him with shouts of derisive laughter as soon as the "splash" should announce the success of the "joke." When he went to cool himself in a convenient stream, they hid his clothes, and from a safe distance enjoyed the frantic efforts which he made to recover them. In short, they were continually on his track, putting into execution some new plan for driving him to desperation.

John has submitted to all this, hoping against hope, that the urchins would finally grow tired of it and let him alone. His forbearance has, however, been misunderstood, and the more he submitted the more he was abused. Recently, in Nevada City, a lot of boys bore down upon a single Chinaman in such a manner as they thought would give him no chance for defense. By an arranged plan, each small boy was to torture the victim in a different way. One was to prick him with a pin; another with a needle, and a third with a shoemaker's awl. Six or seven were set apart to hold his arms and the same number to hold his legs. They were to mount on each other's backs to get at his head. The pigtail was confided to a small boy who had had some experience in hauling ropes.

John, however, was not disposed in this instance to submit quietly, and he came off victor. The boys had their faces so badly scratched that they were forced to desist, and leave the field in disgrace. The elder people took sides with the Chinaman, and declared that the boys were served just right, until it was discovered that the scratches on the boys' faces would not heal, despite the utmost efforts of the surgeons, but grew worse and worse. When this fact became generally known, the conclusion was speedily arrived at that John Chinaman carries poison under his nails, and, as a consequence, should not be permitted to live in a Christian community. If he had been found in Virginia City after this impression obtained possession of the public mind, there is no knowing what might have befallen him; but he evidently had the good sense to shake the dust from his feet some days earlier. Hereafter, the small boys of California, Oregon and Nevada will doubtless think of the fate of the pigtail boy of Virginia City when they are about to indulge in their favorite sport, and all good people will be glad if it has the effect of inducing them to cease their persecutions of the unhappy Mongolian.

### The Centennial Commission.

The United States Centennial commission announce that it has concluded to have a display of live stock, products of fish culture, and pomological products in connection with the bureau of agriculture of the exhibition. The live stock display will be limited to the months of September and October, 1876, the periods devoted to each class and family being fifteen days, or as follows:

Horses, mules, and asses (as one class), from Sept. 1 to 15.

Horned cattle (of all varieties), from Sept. 20 to Oct. 5.

Sheep, swine, and goats (as one class), from Oct. 10 to 25.

Poultry will be exhibited as a permanent and also as a temporary show, the first commencing on the opening of the exhibition, the latter from Oct. 25 to Nov. 10. Animals must be of pure blood to be qualified for admission (trotting stock and fat cattle excepted), and even those of pure blood must be highly meritorious.

Stock must be fed at the expense of exhibitors, who will be furnished with the necessary forage and other food at cost prices.

Exhibitors will also be expected to furnish their own attendants, on whom all responsibility of the care of feeding, watering and cleaning the animals, and also of cleaning the stalls will rest. Though the commission promise to erect ample accommodation for the exhibition and protection of live stock, contributors who may desire to make special arrangements for the display of their stock will be afforded facilities at their own cost. All animals will be under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon, who will examine them before admission to guard against infection, and who will also make a daily inspection and report. In case of sickness the animals will be removed to a suitable inclosure specially prepared for their comfort and medical treatment. Rings will be provided for the display and exercise of horses and cattle.

It is also the desire of the commission to afford proper facilities for the exhibition of fish and the various appliances and processes used in fish culture. It is suggested that the commissioners of fisheries of the various States take such concerted action as will be the means of making this feature of the exhibition a success.

The classification and arrangement of fruits sent for exhibition will be according to their species and variety. The most important display of fruits will be made during the months of September and October.

### He Declines the Honor.

Mr. L. W. Cutler, of Denver, Col., having been tendered the nomination of city sexton, declines in the following style: Some men were born to greatness, some inherited, while others have it thrust upon them. I will class myself with the latter. By reference to the proceedings of your honorable body, I perceive that I was unanimously elected city sexton—an office not sought by me, neither is it congenial to my calling in life. The idea of groping among tombstones and communing with ghosts and goblins for a livelihood causes a chill to run down my back; then, too, to know that I have not obtained the position on account of my fitness for the calling, but as a reward of merit for "political dirt" I have done adds another horror to the thought. No, gentlemen, I must refuse. I would "rather be a toad and live upon the vapor of a dungeon" than wait for my fellow-men to die that I might grow fat. Please leave me to pursue the quiet walks of private life, that I may in the future, as in the past, assist to elect many a pig-headed politician to places of trust and profit. Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kindness, I remain, as ever, yours politically, and hereby tender my declination of said office to the honorable mayor and city council.

TO THE POINT.—Boston has a society which has organized with the following constitution and by-laws, preceded by an elaborate and somewhat pious preamble: Constitution—Art. 1. Sec. 1. Be just. By-laws—Sec. 1. As you would that others should do to you do to them.

### WRECKS OF FORTY YEARS.

**The Records of Ocean Disasters—The President, Arctic, Pacific, Amazon, City of Boston, etc.**

The loss of the Schiller and the accompanying sacrifice of life call vividly to the attention of every one the sad record of disaster on the ocean, and the exhibit of notable wrecks becomes interesting, melancholy though it is. In March, 1841, the steamship President sailed from New York for Liverpool. Two days after she sailed a terrible gale swept over the ocean, and the vessel founded, as is supposed, for not a soul survived to tell the details of the calamity. Three hundred persons perished by this disaster, and among her passengers were Tyrone Power, a gifted Irish comedian, a Canadian bishop, and other prominent personages.

The Amazon, a West India mail steamer, left Southampton, England, on June 2, 1852, and when off Scilly, about one hundred miles west of where the Schiller was wrecked, she was found to be on fire, having caught near the engine-room, and one hundred and two of the one hundred and sixty-one passengers were burned to death or drowned. The others escaped in a life-boat, or were picked up by pasing vessels.

No ocean disaster has ever occurred that has caused more grief and consternation among the residents of New York city than the loss of the Collins steamer Arctic, on October 27, 1854. She left Liverpool on the 20th of that month, and during a dense fog on the 27th came in collision with the French iron propeller Vesta. Capt. Luce, supposing the propeller was badly injured and in danger of sinkng, while he believed his own ship comparatively uninjured, made an examination of the latter, and then sent off four of his boats to look for the Vesta, which, meanwhile, badly disabled, was heading for Halifax, which it succeeded in reaching in safely. In less than half an hour after the boats had gone, Capt. Luce discovered that his own steamer was leaking very badly, and the conviction was soon forced upon him that she must go down. Guns were fired and other signals used to recall the boats, but they were too far off to respond to the signals for aid. The remaining boats were hurriedly launched, but they were insufficient to accommodate one-third of those on the fated steamer, and in the midst of the confusion the vessel went down. Capt. Luce and several others were subsequently picked up and brought to New York. Of a total of four hundred and thirty-nine persons on board, three hundred and seven were lost, and of these a good proportion were New Yorkers.

In 1858 the Hamburg Company's steamer Austria left Southampton, England, bound for New York, on Sept. 4, having on board 538 passengers. On the 13th, in latitude forty-five deg. north, longitude forty-one deg. thirty min. west, the steamer caught fire during the process of fumigating the vessel by the crew, through carelessness, and all on board perished except seventy-seven, who were picked up.

The Collins steamer Pacific, with 186 passengers, sailed from New York in January, 1856, and was never seen nor heard from, nor was a trace of her left to indicate the manner in which she was lost. It was conjectured that she struck an iceberg, filled, and went down. The City of Glasgow, like the President and the Pacific, mysteriously disappeared in December, 1866, with 480 passengers on board. The Hungarian, a new mail steamer belonging to the Allan line, and plying between the St. Lawrence river and Liverpool, was cast away off Nova Scotia, and 205 persons perished. The Anglo-Saxon, a British Mail steamship, went ashore on a reef off Cape Race, during a dense fog, on April 27, 1863. Of 446 persons on board, 237 were lost.

The next notable disappearance of an ocean steamer was the foundering at sea of the City of Boston, in the winter of 1870. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Holcrow. She left Halifax two days after leaving New York, and was never seen again, nor has a trace of her since been found.

In September, 1857, the steamship Central America foundered during a heavy gale while on her way to Aspinwall. Of the 579 passengers on board, only 152 were saved. In September, 1867, the steamer Evening Star, bound from New York to New Orleans, foundered during a heavy gale off the South Carolina coast, and 120 persons lost their lives. The steamer San Francisco, a California steamer, bound from New York for Aspinwall, foundered in a cyclone, in mid-ocean, in 1856, and 160 lives were lost.

The Pomona, an American vessel, Capt. Merrihew, left Liverpool April 27, 1859, bound for this port, with a crew of forty men and 397 passengers, and early on the following morning struck on Blackwater Bank, on the Irish coast, by mistaking a revolving light at that point for the Tuskar Light. The vessel rapidly went to pieces, and of the 437 on board but twenty-four were saved. On Jan. 11, 1866, the steamer London, bound from London to Melbourne, Australia, during a heavy gale foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and 220 lives were lost. Among those who perished were Gustavus Vaughn Brooke, the well known tragedian; Dr. Woolley, principal of the University of Sidney; Capt. Martin, and others of note. In 1872, the Missouri, of the Pacific Mail line, was burned on her way to Aspinwall, involving a loss of eighty lives; and the America, of the same line, the sister steamer of the Japan, the finest vessel of the fleet, was burned in the Bay of Yokohama, while lying at anchor. Fully seventy persons were lost, a majority of whom were Chinese. The steamer was valued at $1,000,000. In 1868, the Legonnais, a French steamer, was run down during a fog off Nantucket, while on her way from Havre to Quebec. In the confusion the vessel sank, and 160 persons lost their lives.

The details of the Atlantic wreck on April 1, 1873, by which 547 passengers perished, and of the Ville du Havre calamity on Nov. 23 of the same year, by which 270 persons were lost, are still fresh in the minds of all.

### Economical Young Women.

Thirty-one young ladies in Warsaw, Ky., have signed a new kind of pledge which reads: We, the undersigned ladies of Warsaw, desiring by our example to promote economy and to discountenance extravagance, and hereby lighten in some measure the burdens of our husbands and fathers by prudent retrenchment in our household expenses, therefore, pledge our words of honor to each other. That we will not during a period of one year from the 1st of May, 1875, purchase any material for wearing apparel the cost of which shall exceed twenty-five cents per yard. And shall further promise to observe a strict economy in all our household pertainances, and cheerfully add by those delicate sacrifices to the general stock of home comforts—too often dispensed with for the frivolous outside adornment of the body alone.

DIDN'T WALK.—A man stood in a Detroit store door until a young lady came along with an umbrella, and he stepped out, made a handsome bow, and said: "May I walk with you? I don't like to get wet." "This rain is just what was needed to give vegetables a start," she replied, and passed ahead, leaving him out in the wet.

### Items of Interest.

A miss demeanor—The behavior of a little girl at a child's party.

There is an elm tree still growing in Paris which was planted in 1605.

By a recent statute in Tennessee, the losing party in a lawsuit has to pay the jurymen's fees; and it is alleged that the juries providently render their verdicts against the richest litigants.

According to the census of 1870 there were in the ten States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan 1,241,780 farms.

"Now don't be rough," remarked a person who had been arrested for thievery the other night. "Pray don't say I am a thief. Be polite and call me a canal contractor."

A Colorado tombstone remarks:

He was young,
He was fair,
But the Injuns
Raised his hair.

The opening of a laundry by Wah Lee has suggested to a correspondent that Wah Shing would be a good name for the next Celestial who goes into the business.

Push your business through the newspapers. It is just as legitimate as putting a sign over your door, and far more modest than sending out drummers to worry people into trading with you.

A newsboy counted his pennies over and remarked: "Seventeen cents in all. That's five for the circus, three for peanuts, four for a sinking fund, four I owe to Jack, and there's one left to support a widowed mother on until Saturday night."

The coming insane asylum keeper to visitor: "Do you mean that man with his head bowed, his eyes cast down and his lips moving? Oh, yes; he was spelled down, too; but he keeps right on practicing just the same; I believe his word is 'syzygy.'"

The truth of the following sentiment is, we all know, not confined to China. Though a poor man should live in the midst of a noisy market, no one will ask about him; though a rich man should bury himself among the mountains, his relations will come to him from afar.

Lady, particularly solicitous about the health of the elder Mrs. Jenkins—"O—er—can you tell me how old Mrs. Jenkins is?" Butler (severely)—"Can't say, ma'am! To tell the truth, ma'am, I don't feel justified as an old servant of the family in telling my mistress's age to nobody."

A rare case of political self-abnegation has just occurred at Portage City, Wis. The candidates for aldermen were the editor of the village paper and the town druggist. The editor magnanimously voted for his opponent and elected him, the druggist getting eighty-one votes out of one hundred and sixty.

Unless the mouth is frequently and carefully cleansed, it becomes infested with vegetable and animal parasites. These cause decay of the teeth. Soap is the best material for preventing the development of the fungi and for neutralizing the acid. Precipitated chalk mixed with the soap assists the cleansing.

If married men will attend the spelling matches, they had better leave their wives at home. It isn't comfortable to walk home with her and have the dear creature muttering at every step, "I'm ashamed of your ignorance," and "If you can't spell 'agitate,' I'll teach you when I get home." No; it's disheartening.

A few weeks ago a little boy living in Gilroy, California, drank a quantity of quicksilver out of a bottle he found among his toys. He did not suffer from the effects of the draught, except that he was with difficulty kept awake. The mercury remained in his system about ten days, and he is now as bright as ever.

Few people are aware how near the Monroe doctrine came to being enforced by the United States in reference to the brief reign of Maximilian in Mexico. President Grant now says that one time General Sheriden was in readiness, and awaiting orders, to proceed with an army to Mexico and "clean out" the foreign invaders.

A man was discharged from Auburn prison who had served since a boy of only seventeen a sentence of ten years, and during the early part of his incarceration was subjected to the punishment of the "shower bath." Its effect was to shatter his intellect, and he goes out with a dazed brain and seventeen dollars from the State.

A three-year-old son of David Johnson, of Tunbridge, Vt., fell into a deep well the other day, but lodged on the bucket, which was partially lowered. The mother attempted to draw him up, telling him to cling on, but when almost within her reach the littttle fellow's strength gave out, and falling to the bottom, thirty feet, he was killed.

There are four hundred religious journals in the United States. The Methodists have forty-seven, the largest number; then come the Catholics, who number forty-one; the Baptists, thirty-five; the Presbyterians, twenty-nine; the Episcopalians, twenty-one; the Lutherans, fourteen; German Reformed, fourteen; Jews, nine, and Congregationalists, eight.

The tallest chimney in the world is the well-known Townsend's chimney, Port Dundas, Glasgow. The total height from the foundation to the top of the coping is four hundred and sixty-eight feet, and from ground line to summit four hundred and fifty-eight feet; the outside diameter at foundation being fifty feet, at ground surface thirty-two feet, and at top of coping twelve feet eight inches.

Paris has within its walls 62,863 houses, of which 394 are in course of construction, and 1,947 uninhabited. The official figures show that the entire population numbers 1,851,792. These inhabitants live in 61,622 houses, of which 694 are public establishments, which give an average of thirty persons to each house, or thirty-two if we take into calculation the floating population, which is daily estimated at 135,000 persons.

According to Drake, the historian of Boston, there was a Jesse Pomeroy there in the year 1725, a lad of seventeen years, who enticed into by-places three little children, barbarously whipped and otherwise abused them. He was sentenced the following February to be whipped thirty-nine lashes at the cart's tail, twelve at the gallows, thirteen at the head of Sumner street, and thirteen below the town house, and to be committed to Bridewell for six months.

Here is an advertisement from an English paper. The point lies in the application of it: Wanted immediately, to enable me to leave the house which I have for these last five years inhabited in the same plight and condition in which I found it, 500 rats, for which I will gladly pay the sum of five pounds sterling; and, as I cannot leave the farm attached thereto in the same order in which I got it, without at least five millions of docks and dockens (weeds), I do hereby promise a further sum of five pounds for the said number of dockens. N. B.—The rats must be full grown, and no cripples.

# NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

CALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., June 2, 1875



For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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*WHY NOT?*

In a series of articles on "Edenton—Past and Present," which appeared in the NORTH CAROLINIAN some four years ago we published the following "Declaration of Independance" adopted on the 19th day of June 1776 by the Vestry of St. Paul's Church:

We the subscribers professing our Alegiance to the King and acknowledgeing the Constitutional executive power of Government, do solemnly profess, testify and declare that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain nor any member or constituent branch thereof have a right to enforce taxes upon these colonies, to regulate the internal Policy thereof, and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers are violations of the peace and security of the people and ought to be resisted to the utmost, and that the people of this Province singly and collectively are bound by the Acts and Resolutions of the Continental and the Provincial Congresses because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves, and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage under the sanction of virture, honor and the sacred love of liberty, and our country to maintain and support all and every the Acts, Resolutions and Regulations of the said Continental and Provincial Congresses to the utmost of our power and ability. In the testimony whereof we have hereto set our hands this 19th of June, 1776.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rich'd Haskins, | Thos. Bonner |
| David Rice, | Wm. Boyd, |
| Aaron Hill, | Thos. Benbury, |
| Palatiah Walton, | Jacob Hunter, |
| Wm. Hinton, | John Beaseley, |
| Wm. Bennett, | Wm. Roberts, |

In addition to this patriotic declaration the author of the articles refered to called attention to the historic fact that when the news reached Edenton that the English Parliment had passed the "Tea tax," a meeting of the ladies of the town was called and a resolution unanimously adopted that every lady bring all the tea in her possession to an adjourned meeting next day, which was done, when they marched in a body to the bay and threw it "over board."

As this is the year for Centennials, it seems to us a quite fitting that the ladies tea party and the vestry men's declaration at the historic town of Edenton be commemorated.

*THE PARTY OF OBSTRUCTION.*

We stated in a recent issue that for the coming two years the National House of Representatives will be controlled by the Democrats. Everything in the character of that party goes to show that they dilligently enter upon the work of obstructing government upon the monstrous calculation that out of disturbances, uncertainty, anarchy, and all their effect on the public mind and on material prosperity, may come a revolution enabling it eventually to gain control of the government. We repeat that this is a monstrous calculation, but when we realize that it has no principles of government which it can define; that has nothing in its fourteen years history as an opposition party save of opposition to the preservation and honor of the Republic, we feel justified in thus characterizing its purpose.

That it will fail in this end we are confident, for the larger opportunity will bring a larger exhibition of that destructive character which has already brought the sober second thought to many who had become indifferent to Democratic gains; and, further more, an active public press, which has for some time devoted its energies to the faults of the Republican Congress, leaving its many virtues to be their own reward, will see that the Democratic House of Representatives is held to its due responsibility in its work of obstruction and destruction.

*PEACE IN LOUSIANA.*

Notwithstanding all that was predicted to the contrary the policy of the Administration has resulted in giving peace to Louisiana. The acrimony of the past few years has been dropped, and the races have assumed an attitude toward each other which is at once rational, peaceful and mutually advantageous. The New Orleans *Times* speaks in glowing terms of the good effect. The unfortunate feud has disappeared as if by magic, and the feeling of suspicion is gone. With this frightful load removed the energies of the people of both races are developing in the right direction, and the prospect now is for a better and greater crop than has been known in the State for years.

It is asserted that Bristow wants to be the next President. The evidence of this ambition is said to be his energetic efforts to put the business of the Treasury Department on an economical footing, and to make honesty and efficiency characteristic features of the administration of its affairs.—*Exchange.*

If this is one of the fruits of this ambition by all means let it be encouraged. The country will not suffer. That Secretary BRISTOW is making himself strong not only in his party but before his country men is a fact admitted everywhere.

It was decided to hold the next Episcopal Convention at Hillsboro on the 3d Wednesday of May 1876.

*ALL WORK TOGETHER.*

In the campaign before us there must be "a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together." The Republican party must know no breaks, no divisions but must be united as one man and go forward to victory. No one, having the welfare of the State and country at heart can afford to be lukewarm or careless or indifferent Let all be zealous, persistent and faithful and the result will abundantly justify and reward the efforts made. The fruits of success this summer will not only be to save the Constitution, but the assurance that North Crrolina will be one in the list of triumphant Republican states in 1876 will be greatly strengthened. Let there be no faltering, no hesitating, but let the watchword be "upward and onward," and victory will perch upon our banners.

Attorney-General PIERREPONT begins his official work by a very sensible order to United States District Attorneys regarding Executive pardons. It may be remembered that a number of pardons, inexplicable to the average citizen, have been from time to time granted. It is now ordered that every application for pardon must be made upon the sworn statement of some credible person as to certain specified facts in the culprit's life. Duplicates of the petition and documents must be served upon the local Distric Attorney and upon the Judge who presided at the culprit's trial, and it is intimated that District Attorneys will be required to state the opinion of the presiding judge as to the merits of the application for pardon. Now, that is a very proper course of procedure to mark out, Mr. PIERREPONT.

Hon. JOHN POOL has written and published an exhaustive article on the movement to amend the Constitution in this State. It is able and unanswerable, as is everything that emenates from his pen. And as it cannot be answered the entire Democratic press, all over the State, are raising a frantic howl, hoping to neutralize its effect by personal abuse. That they are alarmed; that the well aimed shaft has penetrated the Bourbon citadel is shown by the consternation seen all along the line. Though quietly pursuing his profession at the national capitol, the Ex-Senator has lost none of his interest in the affairs of his native State; nor will he withhold any effort to avert the dangers now threatening her.

A Boston gentleman, who was asked by somebody from Vermont to contribute a fund for sending a missionary to Turkey, made this sarcastic reply: "I have invested much in Vermont securities, and lost many thousands by the acts of your railroad men, sustained by the peopla and the courts. I have also lived in Turkey and had much intercourse with her people. I would rather by far give my money to send Turks as missionrries to Vermont.—*Exchange.*

The Bostonian was angry and bitter, and therefore unjust, as men always are in that mood; nevertheless, there are too many professing Christians who are not as honest as they should be in their business transactions.

No man took more interest in the Mecklenburg Centennial than North Carolina's historian, the venerable JOHN H. WHEELER. He had written much and ably on the subject, several of his articles first appearing in the NORTH CAROLINIAN. It is said that he felt young again when he saw and realized the fact that the historical rights of North Carolina, his native State, had been at last thoroughly endorsed and maintained.

In the present crisis, the Democratic attempt to change the Constitution, the people have many things to seriously consider. Do they desire to have the election of the Judges and the Justices of the Peace taken away from them? Remember that there is no "restriction" in the Convention bill against this change.

The Convention was forced upon the people against their will. The leaders who did this need rebuke. It can be done most effectually, and in a way the Bourbons won't soon forget, by sending delegates who will vote to *adjourn and come home*! Let "meet, adjourn and go home" be the motto of the campaign *forced* upon us against our will.

We see it announced that sixteen pages will be added to *Our Living and Our Dead* on the 1st of July. The price will remain at $3. By the way, we have not had the April and May numbers. What is the reason? Will the Publisher please forward them?

The news from Pennsylvania is cheering. At the Republican State Convention held last week our distinguished friend Governor HARTRANFT was renominated and his triumphant election is conceded.

The Democratic editors, after all, are not alarmed over the seizures of "crooked whiskey." As one of them says they "always take their'n straight."

The rooster, as a political emblem, had its origin in the memorable presidential canvass of 1840, between Harrison and Tyler, the Whig candidates, and Van Buren and Johnson, the Democratic nominees. In the summer of that year a special election for some purpose was held in one of the counties of Indiana, which resulted in a Van Buren victory. A Democrat not acquainted with Mr. Chapman, the then editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, wrote a letter to a friend in Indianaplis in which he advised him to state the result, and he added these words: "Tell Chapman to crow." Chapman did crow, and as a significant illustration he brought out a picture of a chanticleer. The Democrats had few opportunities of crowing afterward in that year, but subsequently the rooster was adopted as an emblem of Democratic success, and as such has ever since remained.

A gentleman, not satisfied with the grooming of his horse, thought to rebuke his groom by currying the animal himself, and received a violent kick. "It's no use trying to *curry* favor with that horse," said the gentleman, as he laid down the comb.

**A New England Village Sadly Afflicted.**

*Sudden Burning of a Catholic Church during Service—Death of 70 persons—22 others fataly wounded.*

By the sudden burning of the French Catholic Church at Holyoke, Mass., on Thursday evening last, during the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi, one of the most important of the manufacturing villages of New England has been sadly afflicted, and grief and despair now reign in many households. The drapery about the image of the Virgin Mary caught fire from a flaring candle, and, although a brave young woman endeavored to extinguish them, the flames spread rapidly. Seven hundred people were within the church, and in attempting to escape many of these were wedged in doorways, where they were trampled or burned to death. The latest accounts placed the number of those who were killed or have died of their injuries at 70, and of those who were fatally injured at 22. Every possible effort was made to save human life, the great loss of which was due to the inflammable character of the building, and the nature of the means of egress.

The excitement over the Mecklenburg Centennial seems for the present to have distracted attention from the Convention question. The opinion, however, is daily gaining strength that the Democracy will pay no attention whatever to the restrictions imposed in the act calling the Convention. We called attention last week to the position of the *Expositor* on this subject, which taken with the utterances of the Salisbury *Watchman* and the Charlotte *Democrat*, is surely deserving of careful thought and reflection by the people. Col. B. S. Gaither, of Burke, it is understood, has the same opinion on the subject as the *Expositor*. He was a member of the Convention of 1835, and is one of the most influential men in his party. It will be found if the Democracy carry the Convention, that men of his stamp and age will be the ones consulted in the make-up of the Constitution, and not the young men who have initiated the movement. If we are correct in this, one of the first moves will be to vacate all the offices in the State, and then for another Arkansas row.—*Ashville Pioneer.*

If a convention is called and the constitution is amended, we ask any farmer or business man, who may read this pargraph, in what respect he thinks he will be benefitted by the change. If he supposes his taxes will be less, we beg to inform him that he makes a most grievous mistake. Indeed, if the convention assembles and continues its session, as the democrats contemplate, the cost will be a whole year's taxes, and may reach the enormous figures of five hundred thousand dollars. This burden will have to be borne by the people. There is a way to check the extravagance, namely, by voting for those candidates who will pledge themselves to favor an immediate adjournment; and who will serve the people without charging *per diem*, or mileage. Let all who oppose convention pursue this course, whether democrats or republicans, and the iniquity will be squelched.—*North State.*

The township system is, or might be, if properly carried out, the true government of the people. By this system, the people can control their local matters, without let or hindrance. In those states where it has been thoroughly tried and tested, the people would not relinquish it, if they had the opportunity. The democrats, by their convention, hope to abolish this system, which the people are beginning to get used to and like. Will the people allow it?—*North State.*

At Topeka, Kan., the other day, the Mayor invited the people to spend an afternoon planting trees, and all business was suspended, the citizens gathered in large numbers, and to the enlivening strains of three bands of music about one thousand shade trees of every variety were set out in the State House grounds. The Boston *Journal* suggests that tree-planting may very sensibly succeed spelling matches as a "rage."

The Republican party offers the elements of true reconcilliation. It has nothing to be ashamed of, nothing to turn its back upon. Its past is glorious. Its present is promising. Its future is full of hope to the nation and humanity. To nationalize its principles is to secure a peace that will be as enduring as the mountains of the Old Dominion.—*Washington Chronicle. (Rep.)*

The brilliancy of the conception which designed it is only equalled by the skill of the artist who executed the beautiful specimen of landscape gardening on the sidewalk near our office door. Pedestrians will please walk around it during rainy or damp weather. If we had a photograph of that artist we'd have it set to music.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "I is the impression of well-informed politicians in the northern part of Ohio that the Republicans of the Reserve have made up their minds to do some voting this fall, and if the right ticket is made at Columbus on the second of June, they will give it a majority larger than has been known in that quarter since 1863."

An English journal notes the singular coincidence that Mr Michael Levy, the leading publisher of Paris, and Mr. John Harper, the leading publisher of New York, died on the same day. Another coincidence is that Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Bright, whom he succeeded as the presiding officer of the Senate, died almost at the same time.

Since the Democratic party has come into power in Connecticut the reduction of the state debt has ceased. During the last year, the rate of taxation having been reduced by the legislature of 1873, the current expenses of the state have exceeded the current revenues by nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, speaking of General Harlan's nomination for governor by the Republicans of Kentucky, says "his election would advance that state five hundred per cent, in public estimation." We wish there was a five per cent. chance of such an election.

The Democracy should remember that the old reputation of the party is none too savory. It will require but few such performances as that in New Hampshire to convince the people that it is the old leaven that is leavening the new lump.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press [Ind.)*

OLD Mrs. Smith left her patent churn open last Saturday to dismiss a book agent from the door. The cat that was taken out, after an hour's churning, was not as lively as when it jumped in.

MR. SPINKS is not going to do any more in conundrums, He asked his wife why he was like a donkey, and she said because he was born so; and he says the answer is very different from that.

A Yankee editor throws up the sponge with the remark that "it don't pay to run a paper in a town where the business men read almanacs, and pick their teeth with the tail of a herring."

A CLIENT is never certain about a lawyer, and generally takes him on trial.

Ex-Senator Carpenter has addressed a card to the Milwaukee *News*, in which he refers to the newspaper clamor over his appearance in defence of the whiskey ring, He announces that he is practicing law, and regards it as a duty to accept retainers in all cases, civil or criminal He continues: "I shall therefore accept the duty of defending such persons, charged with any offence, as may wish to employ me, whether charged with larceny, perjury, forgery, murder or treason; and my present impression is—though I should want more time to consider it—that I should even defend an editor sued for libel."

It is said that the "Whisky Ring" is recovering from the shock of Secretary Bristow's attack, and is preparing to make a vigorous defense. Their alleged plan is to raise a large fund by assessment of the distillers, employ the highest obtainable legal talent, carry a test case to the Supreme Court of the United States, and endeavor to have some feature of the Revenue law declared unconstitutional.

Mr. Nathanied Gaskill, of Newbern, and some of his family were nearly poisoned seriously on Wednesday, through the carelessness of a new servant who mixed some meal poisoned for rats with the dough baked for the family meal.

Broom corn was introduced into our country by Dr. Franklin. While examining a corn whisk (imported) he accidently found a single seed, which he planted in his garden, and from which the corn was propagated.

A newspaper out West thus heads its report of a fire: "Feast of the Fire Fiend—The Forked-Tongued Demon Licks with its Lurid Breath a Lumber Pile?—Are the scenes of Boston and Chicago to be repeated?—Loss $150."

At a recent medical congress, held at Marsailles, the majority of the doctors agreed that the best possible diet for children was oat meal porridge and sweet milk.

A Montana justice of the peace doesn't splurge any when he marries a couple. He says: "Arise—grab hands—hitched—six dollars." And that's all there is to it.

"Human felicity," said Benjamin Franklin, "is produced not so much by great pieces of good fortune that seldom happen as by little advantages that occur every day."


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. S. ACHESON, Phys'can and Surgeon, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare Co., N. C. 39 v. 6 1yr.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

## Nag's Head Hotel,

NAG'S HEAD DARE COUNTY N. C.

This celebrated watering place opens JULY 1ST., 1875.

*Capacity 250 Guests.*

This Hotel was built two years ago and is pleasantly situated a short distance from the Sound shore and in full view of the Ocean. Bathing fishing and gunning unsurpassed on the whole sea coast.

TERMS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Day, | $ 2.00. |
| Per Week, | 12.00. |
| Per Month, | 40.00. |

Children under 12 years of age half price. Liberal reduction to families. For further information address.

J. C. PERRY, Proprietor.

The fine Steamer "Mystic" has been engaged to run for the Season from Edenton, Hertford and Elizabeth City. June 2nd, 1875.

# 99c.

**Hard Times has brought SOMETHING NEW!**

GO TO THE 99c STORE on ROAD STREET, 2nd door from Main under the Court House where you find DRY GOODS & NOTIONS, LADIES & GENTS UNDERWEAR, HATS, GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.

Good s sold to *suit the times.*

Come One! Come All !!

ONLY

# 99c.

**For Your Choice.**

*Will be open Thursday night without fail.*

ATTENTION DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS!

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons in Pasquotank County who have not listed their taxable property, to do so before the Register of Deeds between THIS DATE and the

15th DAY OF JULY,

or the penalty imposed by law in case of such failure will be strictly enforced.

P. JOHN, Chm'n.

THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.

May 26th, 1875.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.
SUPERINTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TRAINS on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad will run daily [Sundays excepted] as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh, | 9,35 A. M. |
| Arrives at Weldon | 3,30 P. M. |
| Leaves Weldon, | 9,50 A. M. |
| Arrives at Raleigh, | 3,45 P. M. |

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Leave Raleigh, | 5,15 A. M. |
| Arrives at Weldon, | 5.15 P. M. |
| Leaves Weldon, | 2,20 A. M. |
| Arrives at Raliegh, | 2,40 P. M. |

Mail train make close connection at Weldon with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and Bay line Steamers via, Baltimore, to and from all points North, West and Northwest, and with Petersburg Railroad via. Petersburg, Richmond, and Washington City, to and from all points North and Northwest.

And at Raleigh with the North Carolina Railroad to and from all points South and Southwest, and with the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line to Haywood and Fayettville.

A. B. ANDREWS, Gen'l Superintendant.

49—tf.

NOTICE.

On and after Monday 31st inst the Steamer ELZABETH CITY, D. S. S. Trans. Co., will leave the Company's Wharf for Norfolk, Va., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 O'clock A. M. during the Trucking season.

W. A. HARNEY, Gen'l Agent.

E. City May 24th 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

CUSTOM HOUSE EDENTON, N. C.

*Collector's Office, May 10th,* 1875.

**To all whom it may Concern;**

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE That on the 26th day of April, 1875, George H. Purdie of Portsmouth, Va., entered for consumption at the above Custom House in the District of Albemarle, N. C. three bales (250 lbs) unmanufactured Tobacco (Cuba) imported in Schooner S. S. Lewis of Norfolk, Va., and having failed to pay or secure the duties amounting to $87.50 as required by law, I shall (if not sooner paid) proceed to sell for cash at public sale on the 16th day of June 1875 in the town of Elizabeth City N. C. the said Tobacco or so much thereof as will be necessary to liquidate said duties together with all cost and expenses attending such sale. The purchaser will be required to pay the amount of duties in Gold Coin.

CHAS. G. MANNING, Collector.

47-4t.

IMPORTANT

## To Consumptives

A Gentleman having been so fortunate as to cure his son of Consumption in its worst stages, after being given up to die by the most celebrated physicians, desires to make known the cure (which proves successful in every case) to those afflicted with Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Consumptinn, and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs, and will send the Recipe, free of charge to all who desire it, if they will forward their address to DANIEL ADEE, 32 Liberty St., New York. 47-6m.

## Arrival of New Goods

*Ahead of the Railroad for*

## THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

## Spring and Summer Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN BLACK SILK, IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS, COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS, PONGEES AND FOULARDS, GRENADINES, JAPANESE, AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES, LACE AND SATIN STRIPPED PIQUES, NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias, FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES, ALPACAS AND CASHMERES, MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS, LACE POINTS AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Toweling,
White Goods in great varity.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Linen Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Gloves & Handkerchiefs,

## 400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twills and 1-2 Bleached Goods, JET JEWELRY.

Also a fine selection of Ladies, Misses and Childrens

## SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

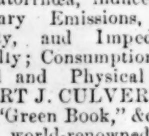
*Hats, Boots and Shoes,*

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

## S. Weisel.

FOR RENT.

The Store known as the Fearing Store, situated on the corrner of Road & Ehringhause Sts.—a good location for business. Apply to C. G. ALLEN or M. L. T. DAVIS, Norfolk Va. no. 46-1 m.



**A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.**

*Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.*

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4587. (S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

PRIVATE BOARDING.

The Subscriber has opened a Private Boarding House on Water Street, near the Steam Boat landing. Boarders taken by the month, week or day. Also lodging and meals.

Price $1.50, per day.

A. L. PENDLETON.

E. City N. C April 21, 1875-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

*Improvements*

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, DRUGS RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

## House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS, QUILTS, BED AND TABLE SPREADS, TABLE LINENS &C. LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

## 1875 Spring Season 1875

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

Invite the attention of all in want of Dry Goods, Notions &c. to their large and well selected Stock of Spring and Summer

DRESS GOODS

consisting of Black and Colored Silks, Japanese. Poplins, New Style Plaids, Linens and Organdies, Lawns, Corded Jaconets and Percales with side band also beautiful assortment New Styles in

WHITE GOODS.

Special attention is invited to our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.

Ladies residing at a distance can have their dresses made with the same promptness and satisfaction as if they were here in person.

Also just received E. BUTTERICK & CO'S LATEST

NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS

in paper patterns for which we are the agents Catalogue of patterns and samples of goods mailed on application.

C. O. D. packages to the amount of Twenty Dollars or more expressed with freights prepaid.

Consumers of DRY GOODS would do well to correspond with us and learn our prices as we are anxious to supply your wants.

Address,

**E. B. BLAMIRE & Co.,**

*182 MAIN STREET,*

**NORFOLK, VA.**

SUCCESSORS TO

BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON.

## The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT

in the

Metropolitian Life Insurance Co.

OF

NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.
2 The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.
3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.
4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.
5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.
9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitian is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1872, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 amount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business, as done by all the Companies of the country for the year, the Metropolitan coming with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company "Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to

JNO. W. GORDON, Gen. Ins. Agt. Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.

P. H. WELCH Agt. Hertford, N. Y.

9-tf.

## CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor.

CONGRESS HALL is situated on the highest point of land in Cape May, with the Finest Lawn on the Atlantic Coast, containing Six Acres. It is furnished throughout with Walnut; Gas in every room.

The Piazzas are twenty five feet in width, with balconies from second story.

The Hotel has acccomodations for ONE THOUSAND GUESTS.

OPEN JUNE 7th.

TERMS:—$4.50 Per Day. 41-tf.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

## WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO., 728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33 3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO

# -$20-

WILL BUY A

*FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND*

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bond holder must receive at least $21, but he may receive

**$100,000!**

or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or $3000, &c., &c.

FOURTH SERIES DRAWING APRIL 5th, 1875.

These drawings take place every THREE MONTHS, and eventually Every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.

Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York Post Office Drawer. 29.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City. Registered Letter or P. O. Money Orders.

Postponement Impossible Under this Plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENTS RECEIVED.

41-3m.

**SUI GENERIS.**

**MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.**

UNEQUALED if judged critically UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, in America as well as Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled**. See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New** Solo and **Combination Stops. Superb** Etagere and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.


**Finance Report of the Corporation of Elizabeth City for the year ending May 17, 1875.**

*To the Mayor and Commissioners of E. City:*

Your Committee appointed to examine the Finances of the year just closed beg leave to submit the following report;

From the records we find that the outstanding orders against the Corporation on the 7th day of May 1874, the date the present Board were installed in office, amounted to $1,639.32. We further find that bills were allowed and work contracted for previous to that date for which orders had not been issued amounting to $308.84, making the actual indebtedness of the Corporation at that date to be $1,948.18.

We find that the present Board have contracted and allowed bills to the amount of $2,469.20. Orders have been issued to the amount of $28 7.16. These include the $308.86 old bills contracted and $35.75 for over assessment in taxes also the cost of building the Draw and making the repairs on Long Bridge.

On examining the account of J. H. Miskell Constable, we find him charged with the tax list of 1874 amounting to $1691.93. We find this accounted for as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount paid Treasurer | 1526.49. |
| " errors in taxes, | 68.00 |
| " commissions, | 97.44. |
| | $1691.93. |

On examining the account of Thomas Gaskins, Clerk of the Corporation, we find that he has received as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For license for Drays | $75.00 |
| " " Livery Stables | 20.00 |
| " " Butchers | 130.00 |
| " " Junk Store | 20.00 |
| " " Auctioneers | 10.00 |
| " " Retail Liquors | 256.66 |
| " " Merchants | 580.00 |
| Total, | 1091.66 |

for which amount he has exhibited the Treasurer's receipt.

On examining the account of Hugh Cale, Treasurer of the Corporation we find that he has received as follows,

| | |
|---|---|
| From the Constable | $1526.49 |
| " " Clerk | 1091.66 |
| " " Mayor [fine] | 30.00 |
| " " former Treasurer | .42 |
| Total | 2648.57 |

He placed in our hands Corporation orders to this amount which orders we have destroyed in the presence of witnesses. He now holds a note of M. B. Culpepper on which a balance of $19,50, exclusive of interest, is due.

We find that the receipts for the fiscal year just closed are $833,01 less than they were the year previous.

To recapitulate.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount of orders issued, | 2807,16. |
| " " receipts | 2648,57 |
| | 158,54. |
| Old outstanding orders, | 1639,32. |
| Total indebtedness to date, | $1797,91. |

P. JOHN,
W. F. POOL,
G. W. BELL.

May 17th, 1875.


J W. ETHERIDGE

*GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT*

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, Va.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

*DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE*

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where, in easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate and sociability of the people, in great fertility and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making this town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for farm products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built to Norfolk putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement, putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has out buildings, is in a good neighborhood on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the price of $15 an acre on easy payment.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house, has good dwelling and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where school houses and churches are near. Two thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navigable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and near a church and school house. This too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered. The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, too, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,00 on easy payments.

Three farms—one of 160 acres, one of 50 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $20 per acre for each tract—payments on easy terms. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Elizabeth City

# Planing Mill,

D. S. KRAMER,

PROPRIETOR.

Is prepared to furnish

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH, WINDOW FRAMES, BLINDS, BRACKETS, MOULDINGS, AND FANCY AND ORNAMENTAL WOOD WORK OF ALL KINDS

ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY FILLED.

Ordinary size of Sash, both glazed and unglazed, always on hand. Also a lot of Plastering Hair on hand for sale. Address

D. S. KRAMER

Elizabeth City. N. C.

WILLARD'S

**HOTEL,**

J. F. CAKE, Proprietor,

Washington, D. C. 41-tf.

## The Albemarle Saloon.

This elegant establishment, In the Albemarle House, is now under the control of JOHN DETRICK, of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a First Class

## LAGER BEER, SALOON,

Constantly receiving XXXX Gibson Whiskey, French Brandy, David Parkers Gates county Apple Brandy, Holland Gin, Rum, Blackberry brandy, Scuppernong, Catawba, Sherry and Port wines, also the celebrated Larger Beer of Thomas Beck & Son., of Baltimore Md., also fine Cigars, Chewing and smoking tobacco, and everything kept in a first class place, he guarantees satisfaction and invites a call from everyone.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

## Local and Personal

Cotton at Norfolk 15½c. Corn 83c.

The *Emigration Enterprise* is the title of an interesting little paper just issued at this place. Dr. WM. UNDERWOOD is Publisher and JOHN G. GREENLEAF Editor. It is filled with valuable and reliable information respecting this section of North Carolina.

In our notice of Keepers of Cape Hateras Light House we erroneously stated that A. W. SIMPSON, Jr., was third Assistant. We should have said *First Assistant*. H. L. FARROW, O. N. BARNETT are *both* second Assistants.

Several parties in this locality have planted Broom corn this spring. We are anxious to see it thoroughly tested. In many parts of the country its culture is made very profitable. We believe it can be here.

Labor conquers all things. Everything that we do has to have a certain amount of labor expended on it to bring it to a state of perfection. However difficult it may appear, however impossible it may seem to be, remember if you attack it with energy and labor with all your might, your efforts will be crowned with success.

Sometimes, when a man wants to give his neighbor a dig, he writes a cutting article, signs a fictitious name, and sends it to the editor; and when the editor refuses to publish it except over the name of the writer, he thinks better of it and concludes he didn't want it published.

We have received a copy of the Williamspert (Pa,) *Gazette and Bulletin* in which appears a lengthy and very interesting letter from one of its regular correspondents describing this portion of the "Old North State" and dwelling more particularly upon Elizabeth City and its future. The article is from the pen of an intelligent observer, and the information given cannot fail to accomplish good results.

We are gratified to hear from upper Pasquotank, from Camden and from Carrituck that preparations are already being made to have some good stock at our next Fair. This is exhibiting the proper spirit, and the surest way to success is to *begin early*. The Fair will most probably be held a few weeks earlier than it was last year. In the meantime let everybody, in every part of the Albemarle district, determine to have *something* to place on exhibition.

To all who are casting about as to where they will spend their summer months this season we would recommend Nag's Head. The new Hotel will be opened on the 1st., of July and will be kept in better style than ever before. The transportation facilities will also be much more pleasant and agreeable. The elegant Steamer "Mystic" will run regularly. Capt. W. A. HARNEY, Agent at this place, can furnish all the particulars.

We advocate no measure either as a citizen, an editor or as Commissioner, we do not believe to be right and promotive of the public interest. Whatever effects the public must effect us and hence our own interests, if no other motive, would prompt us to be careful how we imposed burthens we ourself must help to share. It is the "practical results," as one of our townsmen expresses it, that we are after—the ultimate relief and the benefits that must follow. Neither the objurgations of store loungers nor the vituperations of street perambulators move us in the least. The honest, intelligent public correctly judges between us. That is sufficient. Keep the car of progress moving, and no good citizen will throw impediments in the way.

A patron, on renewing his subscription, enclosed an additional subscription for a new reader. He says "I admire the NORTH CAROLINIAN, not alone because of its manly and consistent position on the political issues before the country, but quite as much for its devotion to education and agriculture, embracing as it does the most striking and useful things which relate to the culture of the mind and the culture of the soil." This feature of our paper challenges the endorsement of intelligent readers everywhere. All wealth rests on enlightened agriculture, and all civilization on the intellectual and moral culture of the people, hence we neglect no opportunity to promote the culture of the mind which embellishes social life, and the culture of the soil which is the foundation of our prosperity.

A conclave was held at a certain place not very long ago at which was enacted, over again, the serio-comic farce of the historic mice who met to consult together with regard to the most effectual means of depriving their enemy, the cat, of further power of doing mischief. They decided at length that the best plan would be to put a bell on the neck of the animal, so that when she approached they might have due warning. Then arose the important question who should bell the cat? At this stage of the proceedings a strong difference of opinion arose, although everything had been very harmonious before. There was no doubt whatever as to the propriety of putting the bell on, but when it came to the question of producing some one to do it, the meeting broke up in confusion. The conclave referred to had a similar ending. No one volunteered, and the man with sufficient courage couldn't be found.

The "reply" of the *Register* is false in every particular. We now demand to know *who* is the editor of that concern, and who is the *author* of the statements made?

The Baptists of Currituck, Camden and Pasquotank held their regular Union meeting in the Church at this place on Friday and Saturday last. There was a good attendance.

Our townsman, CHARLES GUIRKIN, Superintendent of Life Saving Stations, has been relieved. The name of his successor will be announced in due time

We sincerely believe that the completion of the railroad to Elizabeth City will open up a new era of business activity and general prosperity that will surprise every element of old fogyism. We predict that within five years after it is completed and put in operation our town will quadruple in population and business and wealth. With a rail road there will be an inducement for men of capital to erect manufactories. These bring people—give employment to labor And all have to be fed. Each manufactory started will employ from fifty to one hundred hands. Suppose at least half of these have families, averaging five each. Then each factory will alone increase the population from two to five hundred people. Each family will disburse every year from five to eight hundred dollars. See what it will amount to in the aggregate. And where does this money come from? Why it will be drawn into our town from the outside world where the manufactured products are to be consumed. *It will be spent here*, to the farmer for bread and meat, to the merchant for goods, to the mechanic for his handiwork. *Every man will get his share.*

### Local Briefs:

Our acknowledgements are due GEO. D. POOL, Jr., for several fine heads of spring cabbage. He never forgets the editor.—Mayor WILCOX has had several of the turbulent boys of the town arrested for disturbing the peace. Sentenced five days in jail. He is determined to maintain the law and preserve order.—WILLIS BAGLEY Esq., of Hertford, was in the city last week and gave us a friendly call. He is one of the best posted lawyers in the District.—The Empire Shingle Company, from Lancaster, Pa., have leased one half of the Planing Mill at this place and are fitting up machinery to manufacture shingles and staves.—We never saw corn growing so rapidly and the cotton stand is much better than anticipated.—Green peas are getting to be plentiful.—The Methodist Sunday School will hold a Pic Nic in UNDERWOOD'S Grove to morrow.—Those fond of cool, refreshing beverages can always be accomodated at DEITRICK'S.—Early potatoes are now among our luxuries.—By announcement elsewhere made it will be seen that the fruits of the efforts to defeat a portion of the regularly nominated Republican ticket on the 3rd of May are beginning to be harvested.—The ladies of the Episcopal Church held a Feast and Festival on Monday and Tuesday evening.—The Mumps is the epidemic now, "going the round," attacking numerous victims.

### Local Port-Folio.

Something that ought to be put down—carpets. A muff—something that holds a lady's hand without squeezing it. The new name for the spelling matches—"orthogrammania." A natural revolutionist—the earth. An affair of the heart—the circulation of the blood. The diamond that scratches every other stone—character. The lion of the day—dandelion. Like a candle—the man who smokes when he goes out.

### Business Locals.

Go to Fowlers for Black or plaid grenadines, Lawns white goods, &c.,—Bottom prices.

Fresh lot of kid gloves (Ladies or Gents) just received at Fowler's.

The Winston *Sentinel* runs up the name of Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for President.

Six professors of the new State University will be elected at the meeting of the trustees on the 16th of June.

Messrs. John Norfleet and Wm. S. Battle, of Edgcombe, have each subscribed $500 to the University fund.

It is rumored, says the *Southerner*, that Hon. George Howard has offered the stockholders $30,000 for their interest in the uncompleted Williamston and Tarboro Railroad.

The Raleigh Light Infantry have tendered their services to the ex Federal soldiers for Federal Memoral Day, which tender has been kindly accepted. Another reunion of Gray and Blue.

We learn from our Louisburg correspondent that on Tuesday Mrs. Minerva Strother, wife of John P. Strother, living near Perry's Chapel, Franklin county, shot herself in the head with a pistol, the ball passing entirely through, causing instant death. The affair occurred in his own home. Cause unknown.—*Raleigh News.*

"That carpet," said a dealer to an old farmer the other day, "that carpet is one dollar thirty-five per yard; but, seeing it's you, you can have it for one dollar twenty." While he was cutting it off, the farmer proudly said to his wife: "I never met him before, but you see he takes me for a big man. Now, then, Mariar, see what 'tis to have a husband who looks smartish"

### DEATHS.

JENNETT—At Hateras, Dare Co., N. C., May 14th, 1875, FANNIE B., infant daughter Mrs Parley F. Jennett; aged 10 months. Norfolk Va. papers please copy.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

John T Avery, A P White, Thomas Blount, J E C Bell, P H Morgan, H C Cory, E F Lamb, H C Lamb, Jason Bell & wife, Mrs Sarah Laboyteaux, Miss Boggs Laboyteaux, O Williams, N. C.; James Grant, J J Guther & wife, W T Harrison, F Hodges, J H Holt, Va.; John Austin, Miss Hattie Austin, H J Rodgers, N. Y.; F Goldsboro, J G Simmons, Baltimore Md.; J McGawgal, Pa.


DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SODA WATER ON ICE.

THE Soda Fountain of Dr. J. N. BUTT's is in "full blast" again, and it is the place to get the best, most delightful and surely the most healthful drink ever offered to man.

The water is made with great care, the best Bicarbonate of Soda being used to make the gas. Sparkling Soda Water "on ice" is surely a luxury, so bring your wives, your sisters and your "sweet-hearts," and you will be pleased.—No. 75 Road St. E. City N. C. May 10th 1875.

SEWERS, READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW.

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875-

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap, Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Power.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, L. GUMP & Co., 79 William St. N. Y


SPECIAL NOTICES.


The Great BLOOD Remedy IS VEGETINE

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

The circulation of the blood is the life of the body and its stoppage is death. No disease can be in the body without first being generated in the blood, and no disease can possibly be in the body if the blood is pure. Vegetine is the great blood purifier.

SCROFULAR, SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

The Vegetine has cured many cases of Scrofula of fifteen and twenty years' standing, where the patient has had many physicians, tried many of the known remedies; and, after trying the Vegetine, the common remark is "It acts differently, from any medicine I have ever taken." Vegetine will cleanse Scrofula from the system. Try it.

CANCER, CANCEROUS HUMOR.

With this complaint Vegetine acts differently; and works differently from any other remedy known to the medical faculty. It commences its work at the root of the disease, and the sore begins to heal at the foundation and continues gradually out toward the skin, making the sore smaller from day to day, and finally the disease is eradicated from the system.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

The Conviction is, in the public mind as well as in the medical profession, that the remedies supplied by the *Vegetable Kingdom* are more safe, more successful in their cure of diseases than mineral medicines. Vegetine is composed of roots, barks and herbs. It is pleasant to take, and is perfectly safe to give to an infant. Do you need it? Do not hesitate to try it. You will never regret it.

TUMORS.

Dr. TUSKE says: It is unnecessary for me to enumerate the diseases for which the *Vegetine* should be used. I know of no disease which will not admit of its use with good results. Almost innumerable complaints are caused by poisonous secretions in the blood, which can be entirely expelled from the system by the use of the Vegetine. When the blood is perfectly cleansed the disease rapidly yields, all pains cease, healthy action is promptly restored, and the patient is cured."

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

Vegetine acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cleanses and cures ulceration, cures constipation regulates the bowels, headache and pains in the back cease; in fact there is no disease or complaint where the Vegetine gives so quick relief, and is so effective in its cure, as in what is termed Female Weakness. It has never failed in one instance.

CANKER, CANKEROUS HUMOR.

Vegetine will eradicate every trace of Canker or Cankerous Humor from the system. Do not leave off taking Vegetine while you are obtaining help and feeling better, but take it regularly and effect a cure of the disease. The time and quantity of Vegetine to be taken to effect a cure depends upon the nature and severity of the disease.

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, AND ERUPTION OF THE SKIN.

For this complaint Vegetine is the great remedy. It cleanses and purifies the blood, causing pimples eruptions and humors to disappear, and does its work in a perfect natural way. Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimple skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect.

SALT RHEUM.

Vegetine has cured many cases of Salt Rheum, and many of them of several years standing, where many other remedies have failed to effect a cure. All forms of this disease occured most frequently in the spring and autumn, and are usually attended with burning, stinging and very trouble some itching, especially when the blood is in a heated condition.

Read the testimonials which appear in this paper every Wednesday.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.


THE

NORTH CAROLINIAN

NEWSPAPER,

AND

JOB OFFICE.

Office near corner of

Main and Road Sts.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Handbills, Circulars, Bill Head Blanks, Checks, Paper Books, Programmes, and every other kind of printing executed in the very latest style and at REASONABLE RATES.

Printing in Colors, Bronzes, and Fancy Styles done in the neatest manner and at short notice.

*Business men in general, will find it to their interest to patronize the*

CAROLINIAN OFFICE


J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality with two hours notice, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

*General Life, Fire and Marine Ins Ag'ts*

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every desirable kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

*No. 70 Road Street.*,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

WONDER-ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a leg of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter and get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wanted. Address Beverly Co. 284 Wabash-av. Chicago

8v6—1yr.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, 506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa

March 3-6m.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO PURE AND Silver Gloss Starch, For the Laundry.

MANUFACTURED BY T. KINGSFORD & SON.

The best Starch in the World.

Gives a beautiful finish to the Linen, and the difference in cost between it and common starch is scarcely half a cent for an ordinary washing. Ask your Grocer for it.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Corn Starch,

For Puddings, Blanc, Mange, Ice Cream, &c.

Is the Original—Established in 1848. And preserves its reputation as Purer, Stronger and more delicate than any other article of the kind offered, either of the same name or with other titles,

Stevenson Macadam, Ph. D., &c., the highest chemical authority of Europe, carefully analyzed this Corn Starch, and says it is a most excellent article of diet and in chemical and feeding properties is fully equal to the best arrow root.

Directions for making Puddings, Custards, &c., accompany each one pound package.

For Sale by all First class Grocers.

45-3m. (H. C. & CO.)

American Wash Blue.

FOR LAUNDRY AND HOUSE-HOLD USE,

MANUFACTURED AT THE AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, NEWARK, N. J.

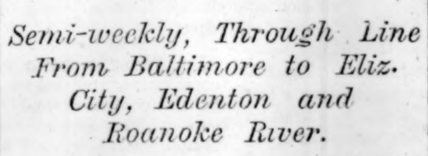
OUR WASH BLUE is the best in the world. It does not streak, contains nothing injurious to health or fabric, and is used by all the laundries on account of its pleasing effect and cheapness. Superior for whitewashing. Put up in packages convenient for family use. Price 10 cents each.

For sale by grocers everywhere. Always ask for the American Wash Blue, if you want the cheapest and best.

AMERICAN ULTRAMARINE WORKS, Office 72 William Street, New York.

5-3m. (H C & Co.)

PIONEER



TRANSPORTATION CO.

*Semi-weekly, Through Line From Baltimore to Eliz. City, Edenton and Roanoke River.*

ONE of the Steamers of this Line will leave Baltimore, foot of Patterson St., every Tuesday and Thursday at 4 P. M. Calling at Norfolk will leave that place every Wednesday and Saturday P. M. for Elizabeth City.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRODERICK & SMITH Ats.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

Practices in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State.

48-1yr.


MISCELLANEOUS.


BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

*Special Terms for Permanent Boarders*

Jne 18th, 1873.

THE JAS. LEFFEL Double Turbine Water Wheel,

Manufactured by POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

*7,000 NOW IN USE!*

Simple, Strong, Durable, always reliable and satisfactory.

Manufacturers, also, of Portable & Stationary Engines, Steam Boilers, Saw & Grist Mills, Mining Machinery, Gearing for Cotton Mills, Flour, Paint, White Lead and Oil Mill Machinery, Hydraulic and other Presses, &c. Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers a specialty. Machine made Gearing; accurate and of very best finish. Send for Circulars.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large, and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs, C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposeses, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,

(Signed.) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SON

113 and 115 W. Lombard St, Baltimore Md.

6m

TO the good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country I desire to say I have a full Stock of Seasonable GOODS For Cash, and propose to sell them, and I will enable me to sell them at such prices that will Cash and On Price Only are the terms on which business is done—shall endeavor to deal justly with all and make every effort to please those who may favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will use every means to buy them at lowest prices and sell at "Live and let live" profit. The quality of the goods will show what they are upon Examination, and an examination is earnestly solicited. All wishing cheap goods and to pay cash, go please call

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of such goods as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Among the Dress Goods are Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Poplins, Silk and Wool Hernanni, Plain and Fancy Grenadines, Lawnes, Colored and White Goods, Linens, &c. In Notions you will find, Hosiery for all, White Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Handkerchiefs for Ladies, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Gutta Percha Jewelry in variety, Jet, Pearl, Plated & Solid Gold Marsailles Thimbles, Misses & Gents, Thimbles, Table Linnen Counterpins, Silver Damask Towels, &c. Napkins and Doyles, Goods shown with pleasure & prices stated. Thanks for past patronage.

WATER STREET, ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets and JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

*A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.*

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News, and NOVELTIES.

*Orders for anything pertaining to the businees will be promptly filled.*

WATER STREET,

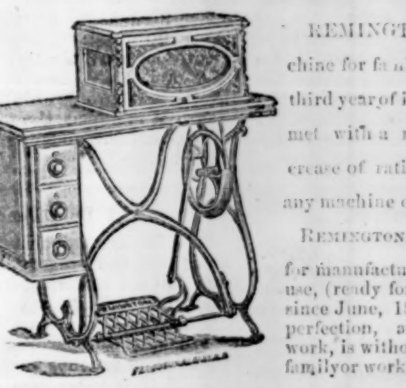
ELIZABETH CITY,

*N. C.*

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.



REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Address Remington Sewing Machine Co., *ILION, N. Y.*

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y.

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
Utics, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta
Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Mach

JOHN WILLIAMS. THOS. P. WILLIAMS, JR.

JOHN WILLIAMS & SON,

GENERAL

*Commission Merchants*

141 PEARL STREET, *NEW YORK.*

REFERENCES:

Mrs. Elliott Bros, Baltimore.
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Mess. J. W. Grandy & Sons, Norfolk.
R. K. Winslow, Esq. Cleveland.

47-3m.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Sundries.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

R. H. GRANT, J. N. HINTON

GRANT & HINTON,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants Grocers,

AND DEALERS IN

HAY, GRAIN AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully solicit consignments and orders.

48-3t.

THE METALLIC LAMP CHIMNEY PROTECTOR

effectually prevents the breaking of Lamp Chimneys from sudden and unequal expansion by heating or cooling, which is the principal cause of breakage.

The Protector is simply suspended in top of chimney. It must be in place while Lamp is being lighted, and remain while Lamp is burning. It is a German production, and universally used in Austria and Prussia.

Sent post paid for 10 cents each or, 60cts., per dozen; address all orders to

PROTECTOR CO. PUTNAM, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO.

49-3t.


AN ACT TO ASCERTAIN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES, CITIES, AND TOWNS OF THIS STATE, AND TO PRESCRIBE A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Corolina do enact, That all claims against the several counties, cities and towns of this State, whether by bond or otherwise, shall be presented to the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners, or to the chief officers of said cities and towns, as the case may be, within two years after the maturity of such claim or claims, or the holders of such claim or claims shall be forever barred from a recovery thereof: Provided, That claims which have already matured, and become due, shall be presented on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1877, or the holders thereof shall be forever barred of a recovery thereof.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties, or the chief officers of the several cities and towns, to cause the nature, amount, date and time of maturity of all claims so presented to be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose and to be called "The Registry of Claims."

This act shall take effect from and after its ratigcation.

In General Assembly, read three times and ratified the 22d day of March, A. D. 1875.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
*Office Secretary of State,*
Raleigh, March. 29, 1875.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original act on file in this office.

[SEAL.] W. H. HOWERTON, Secretary of State.

April 1, 1875. 42-4t.

ADVERTISEMENTS


J SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNEY TISDALE STORE.

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

*Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.*

All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.

*This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.*

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sal

11-tf. JOHN McDE


THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ship.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go wheresoe'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON'S HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."


GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

*Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St*

NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON.

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasqnotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years, experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

A CARD.

DR. R. C. JENKINS offers his profession services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and to the inhabitants of that portion of Pasquotank County around and near E. City. An experience of Twenty five years justifies him believing that he is familiar with the diseases peculiar to this locality. Obstetrics and diseases of Females a Speciality.

Office on Main Street formerly occupied the Post Office.

May 1st 1875.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

### Seasonable Hints.

The *American Agriculturist*, in its hints for the season, says: On rainy days it will be well to overhaul the mower. Take out all the bolts, clean all the moving parts and gears with kerosene oil, then oil them with pure lard or sperm oil, and replace the bolts, first putting some clean tallow on the screw-threads of the bolts and nuts. When all is clean, throw a barn sheet over the machine, to keep it free from dust. Scythes may be ground up and prepared for next month's work, and hay rakes supplied with new teeth. Any tools or machines that are to be procured, should be looked after now. Consult the advertising columns for information as to the makers' and dealers' names.

Nothing that can add to the manure pile should be wasted. Cattleyards should be raked over, and the droppings removed to the pile every day. Let no stable manure remain scattered and exposed to the sun and rain.

Early potatoes should be put in at once. Plant shallow, and earth up as soon as the sprout appears; if frost is feared, cover up in the afternoon with an inch of fine soil. Plant good sized ripe seed, and give small potatoes to the pigs.

Fowls will do well anywhere but in the garden. Provide coops that may be closed at night for young chickens, and keep them closed until the dew is dried from the grass. Cold and damp are the causes of more fatality among chicks, than any other evils. Young ducks are excellent to destroy insects in the garden; a hen or two, cooped with broods of ducklings, will do more good in this way, than almost any other remedy, and they are self-acting.

Hogs are scarce this season. There will be a demand for light pigs next fall and if a good thoroughbred boar has not been secured, no time should be lost. A newly farrowed sow will take the boar in three days after pigging. She will go sixteen weeks, and pigs may be looked for in September. The pigs may be made to weigh one hundred pounds, by Christmas. Spring pigs, if pushed now, and kept on good clover pasture during summer, may weigh two hundred pounds by winter. A sow is simply a farm machine for the production of pigs, and should not be kept idle, and as with other machines—keep only the best.

Ewes with early lambs, if not to be kept for breeding, should be kept well fed, and separated from the lambs as soon as there is good grass. The lambs should have a little extra food during weaning. Wean the lambs gradually during a week or ten days.

If the spring clearing up has been delayed, it should no longer be put off. All earth, manure, or waste that may lie against buildings, should be removed from about the sills. In whitewashing, the sills should have a double allowance; lime is a preservative of timber. Make everything around the dairy as sweet as possible, plant vines or climbing plants for shade, and use plenty of whitewash inside and out. Don't forget the stock Now is their harvest season, and they must repay the cost of their winter's keep. Cleanliness everywhere should be made imperative. See that no drain discharges, or any cesspool or filthy matter of any kind exists within fifty feet of the well. Rise early and go to bed early, and wash the body every night with tepid water, before retiring.

Pure soft water is the best of all blood purifiers. It dissolves most every impurity that may find its way to the blood, and passes it off through the skin, lungs and kidneys, thus washing out the blood without any irritation in the system, and without those chemical changes and deposits which are likely to arise from the action of drugs. Why then use doubtful, dangerous, and often injurious drugs for purifying the blood, when pure, simple, safe, and pleasant and far more effectual water may be had without price?

A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectually, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon, properly squeezed, cut in slices, put in sugar and covered with a half pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed; do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used properly.

### Butter Making.

S. C. Drew, of South Royalton, Vermont, says: My dairy numbers sixteen cows; seven grade Jerseys, the remainder the best butter cows I could collect in this and neighboring towns. I think a good cow is as good as I care for to make butter from, be the breed what it will. I like half-blood Jerseys; think the butter is better to have some of that breed. In winter I feed early cut hay, with oats, and corn fodder cut when it is in the right state to produce the most milk. I give each cow two quarts corn meal in the morning after milking, and three quarts wheat shorts the last feed at night; let them into the yard twice daily to drink; if it is warmer there than in the stable, I let them out an hour or so; if not, tie them up as soon as they drink; keep them warm by regulating the ventilators according to the weather. I vary my feed of meal in the morning, and give shorts when there is a tendency to run to fat more than to milk; feed salt regularly twice a week. My milk-pans are large, with the double bottom, for running water in summer. The temperature of the milk room is about sixty-five degrees day and night; the milk is skimmed when thirty-six hours old, and conveyed underground directly from the pan to the barn. The cream is kept a little cooler than the milk. Churn three times a week; warm the cream to fifty-eight or sixty degrees at the outset; butter comes in about thirty minutes. After washing it until the water is nearly clear, take it from the churn and weigh; put it in the worker and press the water out with the lever; then salt one-third ounce to the pound; use a little carrot-juice for coloring. As soon as the salt is evenly mixed, mold it into quarter-pound pats; pack in tin cans, on tin plates; set one above the other. My cans hold twenty-four pounds each. Ship to Boston twice a week. In summer the cows are kept at pasture day and night, except long enough to milk, and are fed two quarts meal in morning. Cream cans are kept in running water at from fifty to fifty-five degrees; churn same as winter. Made in 1874, 4,000 pounds of butter. I now receive sixty-five cents a pound at wholesale. Never put hands in the butter, scald the milk, or work more than once.

### A Sad But Singular Incident.

One of the most popular writers of sensational books fifteen years ago was Professor J. H. Ingraham, whose so-called religious novel, "The Prince of the House of David," reached the enormous sale of one hundred thousand copies. One day Carleton, the publisher, was looking over a proof when Professor Ingraham called upon him with a singular proposition. He offered Carleton a new book at a pretty high price, something like ten thousand dollars, one-third of which must be paid then in advance and the remainder at intervals after the book was published. Upon inquiry as to the nature of the book, it appeared that not one word of it had been written, but that the author proposed to set about it at once, or as soon as he should arrive home in Louisiana, where he was the pastor of an Episcopal church. The $3,333, then, was demanded for a mere promise to write. "But suppose you don't live to complete or even to begin the work," said Carleton, "what about my $3,333?" "Oh!" answered Ingraham, "that is hardly worth anticipating." Under the circumstances, the proposition was rejected, and it is not known whether any other publisher accepted it. Now for the sequel. Professor Ingraham, returned home, and within three days after his arrival, one afternoon while he was changing his coat, a pistol dropped from his pocket and exploded, shooting him dead upon the spot. Not one word of the "new book" had been put upon paper.

## THE BRAVE EXPRESS MESSENGER.

### He Defends the Treasure Intrusted to Him, and Kills the Thief who Entered his Car and Attempted to Rob Him.

An exchange tells the story of the attempted robbery of an express car on the Ft. Wayne road and the death of the robber, as follows:

The train was a short distance west of Lafayette, Ind., and was running at the usual rate of speed. The messenger, Mr. Price, sat in his department guarding the express matter he had on board, which was very valuable. He was alone. All the passengers on the train were supposed to be slumbering, and there was naught to disturb his quiet but the "clickety click, clickety click" of the rapidly-revolving car wheels. Suddenly the messenger was aroused from his reverie by the appearance in the car of a masked man, a powerfully-built and muscular fellow. The doors of the car had been thoroughly bolted, and how he had succeeded in effecting an entrance was a mystery to Mr. Price. The latter jumped to his feet hastily, realizing at once that an attempt at robbery was to be made, when the would-be robber advanced from behind the stove, which stood between the door he had entered and where the messenger stood, and calmy awaited results. He expected that more robbers would follow, and resolved to await until the worst came to the worst before resorting to defense. The masked man now spoke to the expressman, and with threats told him to hand over the keys of his safes, adding that he would be a dead man if he refused. Quick as lightning Price fled to the extreme end of the car, determined not only not to surrender his keys, but to sell his life as dearly as possible. Seeking assistance was simply out of the question, as all the noise possible to be made could not attract any one's attention. The robber was prompt to act, and scarcely had Mr. Price reached his place at the end of the car, when he fired a shot at the expressman. Price threw up his left hand to ward off the shot, and the ball passed through the fleshy part of his left arm below the elbow. The robber, seeing that he had done no damage, at once fired again, and this time the ball struck Mr. Price in the left cheek, tearing away a portion thereof, near the lip.

It was now Mr. Price's turn, and taking deliberate aim a deadly messenger was dispatched at the villian. Scarcely had the echo of the shot from Mr. Price's revolver died away in the car, when the robber staggered and fell toward the stove, and Mr. Price plainly saw in the dim light of the car, that he was gasping in death.

Satisfying himself that there were no more robbers near, the messenger advanced to where the robber lay. His mask had rolled from his face; there lay naught but his lifeless form. Death had been instantaneous. The deadly missile struck the victim above the right eye, entering and lodging in the brain. Mr. Price recognized the remains to be those of Hiram Binkley, formerly a freight conductor on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, who was discharged some time ago for the crime of robbery at wrecks—both of passengers and the goods and other valuables contained in the cars wrecked.

As we have already stated, Mr. Price had the doors of his car bolted, and the first intimation he had of the presence of any one in the car besides himself, was when he was confronted by the robber. Examination discloses the fact that a panel had been cut out of the car, and a hole made to enable a hand to reach in and draw the bolt of the door. Piled against the door of the car, as an additional precaution, was a lot of sacks filled with corn, which the robber had to push away in forcing open the door. All this, of course, occasioned noise, but not sufficient to be noticed above the hum and roar of the rattling machinery of the train.

Mr. Price brought the body of the dead robber in his car as far as Crestline, Ohio, where it was removed to the station and the coroner notified. Mr. Price then came toward Pittsburgh, his run being from Chicago to Pittsburgh, but at Mansfield was recalled by the coroner.

Mr. Price states as his opinion that the dead robber had two companions, passengers on the train, and his idea is that they were not to appear until Binkley succeeded in getting him bound to the floor. They then were to rush into the car, and the work of robbery could be completed in a few moments. Price thinks all three of the men got on at Lima, and the two who are suspected as the companions of the dead man left the train soon after the tragical occurrence, at a place called Forest.

We are happy to be enabled to announce as a sequel to the above, that at a meeting of the Adams Express Co., held a few days afterward, the sum of $1,000 gold was voted to Messenger Price as a testimonial of his faithful conduct and bravery.

### Spanish Brigands.

A very enterprising, and, so to speak, advanced set of brigands have just been got rid of at Alicante, where their operations appear to have caused considerable discomfort for some time past. These marauders, who numbered about four, did not rely on the traditional rusty carbine and short jacket of the profession. They dressed like respectable Spaniards, and used little but chloroform, the plan employed being for one of the most expert of them to get into conversation, in the character of a stranger finding his way into the town, with some well-to-do citizen taking his evening stroll, and then to suddenly stupefy him when no one was watching. Aided by his comrades, who were concealed close by, the brigand presently removed his victim under cover of night to a retreat in the mountains, where a ransom was named, and a short time only allowed for it to be sent under penalty of death. The repetition of this adroit proceeding two or three times, however, brought the police on the track of the criminals, and they were driven from their place of concealment to the coast. Here they are known to have taken passage in a smuggling felucca trading with Algiers, but as the vessel was chased for some hours by a government revenue cruiser, and is reported as arriving in Algiers very shortly after without her passengers, there are warm hopes expressed in Alicante that the smugglers took advantage of the confusion to get rid of their suspicious passengers by the summary process of throwing them overboard, so possessing themselves of their ill-gotten booty, and saving King Alfonso's government any necessity for appealing to the extradition treaty.

### The Perambulating Bates Again.

The Detroit *Tribune* says that Sergt. Bates, who became known by carrying the American flag through the South soon after the war, and also through portions of other countries at various times, proposes to start from Windsor, Ontario, to carry the stars and stripes, unfurled, to Toronto. He will do this, he says, in order to show that the people of Canada entertain no other than sentiments of friendship and good will for their neighbors in the United States. At Toronto he will take the boat to Oswego and thence carry the British union jack, unfurled, to New York city, which he expects to reach about the first of July. He will soon after embark for England, and on the 2d of August he proposes to start from Calais, France, on an extended continental tour, bearing his bag through several European countries, and ending at St. Petersburg, Russia, which he expects to reach some time in October.

His Reason.—A lady was around the post-office at Detroit, the *Free Press* says, speaking with the bootblacks and newsboys, and urging them to attend Sunday-school. A few said they would attend, others gave reasons why they couldn't, and one young red-head was silent. "Wouldn't you like to come to Sunday-school, my boy?" kindly inquired the lady. "Noam." "Why wouldn't you?" "Oh, coz." "'Cause what?" "Why, suppose the fire bells should ring and the preacher wouldn't let me out!" he exclaimed.

## JUSTICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### The Story of a Kafir Tribe and its Treatment by the English Troops.

An interesting debate took place a few days since in the British Parliament on the trial of the Zulu chief Langalibalele and the circumstances connected with the so-called Kafir outbreak in the colony of Natal in the autumn of 1873. In that colony—which is about one-third the size of England, with some 18,000 inhabitants of European descent and a native population more than ten times as large—the removal of a Kafir tribe, with its cattle, beyond the borders of the State without having first obtained the permission of the authorities, is deemed illegal, and in itself almost an overt act of rebellion.

The Hiwbi tribe having had some disagreement with the Natal government about the registration of guns given them for working in the diamond fields, determined to seek a more congenial soil. The last detachment of the tribe had reached a place called Busman's River pass, near the frontier, when it was overtaken by an armed force of colonists sent in pursuit. A long parley ensued, which ended in fighting and the death of five Englishmen. For these few random shots fired in fear and anger, a terrible revenge was taken. The pursuit of the retreating Kafirs was continued with a larger body of volunteers; the tribe, with an allied one even less guilty, was broken up, its goods and chattels were pillaged or destroyed, the women and children were thrown into virtual slavery, and their lands were ravaged. Their chief, Langalibalele, who at the time of the skirmish was miles in advance with another portion of his people, was placed on trial, the main charge against him being that he was directly responsible for the death of the five volunteers.

The tribunal before whom the unfortunate man was arraigned was remarkably constituted, and his trial was one of the most extraordinary on record. The presiding judge was Sir Benjamin Pine, the governor of the colony and commander-in-chief of its military, while the rest of the court was made up of chiefs of tribes hostile to the prisoner, and of colonists. Among the white judges was the father of one of the young men for whose killing the accused was on trial. The prisoner's plea, in which some of the facts alleged were admitted while it was averred that the conclusion drawn from them was entirely erroneous, though in reality a plea of not guilty, was at once construed as a plea of guilty, and six of the judges pronounced judgment against him. On the following morning it was announced that the court would then proceed to hear evidence, the purpose being "to place on record the extent of the prisoner's crime." Witnesses were examined for the next five days, and then Langalibalele was sentenced to imprisonment for life on an island. He was found guilty of having permitted his tribe to possess firearms, of insulting a magistrate's messenger, of disregarding the summons of the Natal government, and finally of the willful murder of the five volunteers. The admitted fact that he was far in front of the retreating force, and had had no personal communication with those who fired the fatal shots, was considered an insufficient defense, on the ground that Mabuple, who actually commanded the combatants, was found in company with Langalibalele when the latter was arrested.

On the third day of the trial, the prisoner on being asked if he should like counsel, replied in the affirmative. The barrister, however, was sent for, was told that he could not see his client nor be allowed to say anything save in extenuation of his guilt, because that had been admitted. Naturally the lawyer refused to take the case under such conditions.

Bishop Colenso interested himself in the cause of the unfortunate Kafir, and visited England mainly to plead his cause. Sir Benjamin Pine's report to the colonial office was considered so far from satisfactory that he was relieved as governor of Natal. Earl Carnarvon has denounced the illegality of the whole proceedings. "The servants of the crown are bound," he says, "to have a conscience in this matter, and bound, also, to have a voice; and when an act of wrong or injustice has been done in any part of the empire, it is their duty to notice it." "It is not a question," said the Lord Chancellor, "which can be slurred over or buried, or with regard to which we can say, 'Well, it was not satisfactory, but after all the man who was tried was a very bad man, and if he had not committed the offense which he did he would have tried to do something else, so the best thing we could do was to confine him.'"

Sir Garnet Wolseley, the conqueror of the Ashantees, has been sent out to Natal, and through his tact and common sense it is hoped the relations between Kafirs and colonists will become more harmonious.

### A Bold Poacher.

The Bavarian poachers are noted for their skill and bravery, but they do not and will not understand the laws against poaching. They say to each other, "Game is free; game has no owner." "What is wild is ours if we can take it, as it is another man's if he can take it." A few years ago a brave fellow, well known all up and down his valley, was caught in the act of poaching, and with the proof of his theft at his feet. A gamekeeper arose out of the bushes beside him and called upon him to surrender. Surrender!—surrender was disgrace in his family, shame among his fellows, incarceration in a frightful jail.

On one side was a terrible precipice, on the other was his enemy. There was no time for consideration. The cliff was seven fathoms high, beneath were huge masses of broken rock. To leap down seemed to invoke instant death. But the disgrace? Impossible! The poor fellow sidled to the very brink of the abyss and measured its depths with furtive glances: "Jesus, Maria, Joseph, help!" he cried, in desponding accents, and took the fatal leap. One moment his body hovered in the air, one hand clutching at a bush—the next the bush swung back, the man was gone.

The old forester stood rooted to the ground, and he muttered, under his breath: "The devil will have a hot supper this time."

But he was aroused by a shout from below. He gazed downward, full of miserable feelings. It was his prisoner flying like lightning over the rocks, skipping from one to the other like a chamois.

He turned about and waved his hat. "Good evening, Herr Forster; many thanks for letting me out of your clutches. I have one request to make—it is for your own sake, not mine; don't jump over the precipice, I beg of you; it's dreadful bad for the feet," and, with another hurrah, he disappeared in the forest. The gamekeeper, mad with rage, forgot his remorse, and heartily cursed the lad he had pitied but a moment before. "I'll be even with you yet," he cried, aloud, but meanwhile he couldn't help envying the boy his elastic body.

### In the Palace Car.

A lady, traveling from New York to Boston, a short time ago, took her seat in a drawing room car, the only occupants of which were two gentlemen. One was smoking; the other held a fresh and unlighted cigar just ready to apply the match. The fair traveler did not like the odor of smoke, and calmly remarked aloud that this was the drawing-room car, and they would please find the smoking-car forward, for the smoke was very offensive to her. The gentlemen removed the obnoxious weeds, but looked extremely serious about it, and had a word or two with the conductor when that functionary entered. He mildly requested the lady to step into another car, but she was comfortably seated, and declined to move. By-and-bye other gentleman appeared, and addressed the would-be smoker as "Mr. President;" and when at last some one let drop the mystic word "Grant," the obtuse but well-meaning dame recognized her company, and, summoning the conductor, sought another car.

## MUTINY IN MID-OCEAN.

### The Story of the Desperate Conflict on an American Schooner—A Narrow Escape for the Vessel.

Since the strange affair of the Bounty, no such desperate mutiny at sea as that of the Jefferson Borden has been recorded. Sailors are thought to be a quarrelsome and evil set, to be sure, and poor Jack has a much harder name than he honestly deserves. Every now and then a mutinous crew is reported; some of the men have been knocked down with capstan-bars, put in irons, haled before the courts, or worse treated. But usually the cause of the trouble is bad "grub," hard work, or abusive officers. It is not often that any of these complaints lead to bloodshed and murder. It is due to our commercial marine, as well as to the cause of common justice, that the case of the Borden, which has excited much interest in England, should be thoroughly investigated. Nothing can justify the rising of the crew, whose conduct, as detailed at some length in late cable dispatches, seems to have been simply atrocious.

The Borden sailed from New Orleans for London early in April. When the vessel was about one thousand miles from the English coast, being then eighteen days out, and the second mate on the watch, the crew rose and began their deadly work. The second mate was killed while on deck, the first mate and captain being asleep in the cabin. The first mate was next called by the mutineers, who knocked him down as he came out of the gangway, and then threw him into the sea. The captain was then called, with the statement that an accident had happened. The absence of the mates from below naturally excited his suspicions, and he went on deck armed with revolvers. Assailed by the mutineers, who seem to have been four in number, he opened fire on them, and ultimately compelled them to retreat to the house on deck. The captain fought at long range, with firearms; the mutineers probably had only knives for weapons. Assisted by the steward, a boy, and one sailor, who remained by him, Captain Patterson fastened the men in the deck house, and besieged them with his battery of pistols. For one entire day these men held out, the captain firing in upon them through a window. One man is said to have been shot seven times, and all of them were more or less wounded, so that they were, at last accounts, barely alive. Finally, after a trying siege, the mutineers capitulated and were secured. In about thirty hours afterward the vessel was met by passing craft, from which help to navigate her into port was obtained, and the Borden arrived off the English coast May 3d. The mutineers confess to the murder of the first and second mates, and urge that they were driven to these desperate steps by ill treatment. The others of the crew, who must have known something of the trouble which was brewing, say that the object of the mutiny was to gain possession of and plunder the vessel. Possibly like Jack Adams and his comrades of the Bounty, the mutineers of the Borden saw an opportunity to get rid of hard work, poverty and rough fare, by seizing a vessel and making their way to strange countries.

They were wofully disappointed, and nobody can doubt that condign punishment will speedily overtake these wretched fellows. The laws of all civilized nations are very severe in the treatment of mutiny or insubordination on shipboard. Maritime discipline must necessarily be strict, even to apparent hardship. The lives of all on board, and the property of others, are in the hands of the commander. In case of a murderous rising, the officers, who are, for the time being, the government of a floating community, are absolutely cut off from all help from the rest of the world. It may seem a violent and cruel proceeding for a captain of a vessel to fire away at an imprisoned and defenseless crew until they have agreed to surrender and be bound, but in this was the only security of the "ship's governor," whose assistant officers—one of whom was his brother—had been murdered by the men who only missed his life by a narrow chance. In circumstances of great peril—and any mutiny at sea is a great peril—the authority of the ship is the law and its executioner. The tragedy of the United States brig-of-war Somers is a case in point. The summary hanging at the yard-arm of an officer of that vessel will never be forgotten in our navy, whatever may be the disputed points in the case as conducted on board. The story of the Jefferson Borden is still more sanguinary, and those who are familiar enough with marine affairs to realize the terrors of the captain's situation, almost alone at sea with murderous mutineers about him, will be glad that one more unsuccessful conspiracy on board ship has so utterly failed.

### A Plague of Rats.

A Rangoon correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal as follows: While Bengal has lately struggled through a famine crisis, the Kurens country, lying on the confines of Burmah proper, has narrowly escaped a crisis of the same kind, but in this instance rats, and not drought, were the cause of the scarcity. It appears that certain parts of Burmah are periodically visited by a plague of rats. Hosts of them march across county, and attack the roots of the crops and the grain in the villages, and actually drive out the people, and cause whole villages to be deserted by their depredations. Such a plague had appeared near Toungboo, and some suffering had arisen in consequence, but the government appear to have provided food for those in want of it, and all fear of famine is how averted. A forester, but a few weeks since, as he was going to visit the teak forests rented by a large firm in Bombay, witnessed the passage of an army of rats as they crossed the Sittang. He was at that time gliding down stream in his boat, and the boatman called his attention to a large black mass swarming down the nigh banks. They turned out to be rats, and as they swam across the river they kept a kind of military formation. He represents their numbers to have been myraids. They passed close to the boat, and were large field rats. The late Dr. Mason, in his book on Buhmah, mentions the plague they were to the country, but until their depredations had spread to such a large extent as they did last year their presence was ignored. It appears that they generally keep near hilly country, and scour the plains at seasons when the nuts or fruits in the hills fail them.

### Valuable Metals.

There are eight metals more valuable than gold, as the following will show. None of them are found on our farm, though. It may be worth while to mention that the first four are never sold by the pound, but their value is quoted for the sake of comparison: Indium, $2,522; vanadium, $2,510; ruthenium, $1,400; rhodium, $700; palladium, $653; uranium, $576; osmium, $325; iridium, $317.44; gold, $301.45. Indium, which was only discovered in 1863, is found only in the zinc-blendes of Freiburg, and is a white metal of rare brilliancy, but practically of little value. Vanadium is a native of Mexico and Peru, where it exists in lead ores under the name of vanadiate of lead. Ruthenium, rhodium, palladium and iridium are all precipitates of platinum, and are all very hard metals, the last being insoluble in acids, except when oxidized. None of these metals are found in quantity, or free from other metals; nor are they useful in the arts, like gold and silver; nor could they be coined into money, for that matter, without infinite trouble; so that there is very little danger of their superseding gold and silver for any useful purpose.

The Elections.—There will be no more politics to speak of for five months, when Maine will hold her State election. This will be followed by elections in California, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. Ohio will elect a governor in place of the venerable Mr. Allen, whom the people seem kindly disposed to relieve from further service. Iowa will have an October election, and Massachusetts and several other States will hold elections in November.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

Charles R. Lawrence, the great silk smuggler, who was extradited from England, arrived in New York. His operations went into the millions, and it is believed compromises many merchants and officials......A crowd of women mobbed an old Catholic schoolhouse in Konigshute, Silesia, declaring that they never would allow their children to become Old Catholics. After much excitement the military were called out, and cleared the streets, which were full of spectators. Twenty persons were arrested.......The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia have decided to dissolve even the religious orders which the state tolerates, being unwilling to see them subjected to the supervision of the government......Six hundred of the workmen on the Bergen (N. J.) tunnel, who struck some time since, have resumed work at the old wages......Charles R. Lawrence, the great silk smuggler, who was extradited from England, arrived in New York. His operations went into millions, and it is believed compromises many merchants and officials......The attorney-general gives it as his opinion that enrollment previous to the proclamation for volunteers, does not preclude a claim to bounty where the company or regiment was mustered into service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861. The question grew out of a claim for bounty where the claimant was enrolled in the Fire Zouaves, or 110th New York Volunteers, on April 20, 1861......Guatemala has recognized the independence of the republic of Cuba......Five houses, one church, and three stables were burned at Boyentown, Bucks county, Pa., involving a loss of $10,000...... A man without legs or fingers was found dead among the baggage on a North river packet. From his neck was suspended a large card, inscribed thus: "My name is Patrick Kennedy. I have a wife and eight children in Goshen, N. Y. I lost my legs and fingers in a railroad accident and cannot work."......The steamer City of New York made the trip from Havana to New York in three days and ten hours—being the fastest time ever recorded.

A new iron bridge recently erected over the Erie canal a few miles above Albany, gave way, carrying with it a team of horses, a wagon, and two men. The men were seriously injured.... The National Society of Cincinnati held its triennial dinner at New York, Hamilton Fish presiding....About sixty weavers at the Rittenhouse Woolen Mill, Paterson, N. J., are on a strike. They complain that the speed and material furnished them do not give them a fair opportunity to make good wages in reasonable time....During the Lexington (Ky.) races, the horse Searcher ran a mile in 1.41¾—being the fastest time ever made....Mr. Jefferson Davis, in an address to the Texas veterans of the Mexican war, entreats them to be as loyal now to the stars and stripes as they were zealous and brave in defense of their first flag. ....William Russell, a widower, aged thirty years, quarreled with a younger brother in his father's house at Newbury, Mass., and when his aged mother interfered he turned upon her and almost severed her head from her body with a shoe knife, killing her instantly. He then attacked his father, and would have killed him but for the interference of neighbors, who secured the murderer after a struggle. A younger brother was fatally injured and the father was seriously wounded, but will recover. As the murderer had threatened to kill the family it is supposed that he is insane. He was arrested....A telegram has been received at the Russian Embassy in Washington stating that the Czar has left Berlin convinced that conciliatory sentiments of a nature to insure the maintenance of peace prevail there....A resolution was introduced into the New York State Assembly and unanimously adopted, setting forth that for six years there has existed in the Island of Cuba an armed resistance to Spanish authority which has been maintained and a republican form of government established; that the time has arrived when it is the duty of the United States government no take such action as may be best calculated to terminate the war in Cuba, and secure to the people of Cuba the advantages of free government; that the senators and representatives of New York State in Congress be requested to pass such measures as will secure to the republic of Cuba all the rights and privileges belonging to belligerents in this war.

The divers examined the hull of the Schiller for four hours. They found her broken up—a confused mass of iron and timber. Her lower deck rested on the rocks, and her bottom was gone, having been torn off by the rocks. None of the specie was recovered, and no cargo was visible....The distillers lately arrested by the revenue authorities have joined together for carrying this matter into the courts and testing the constitutionality of the internal revenue act. They have retained ex-Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin....As a gang of convicts were working on the grounds of the Sing Sing prison near the railroad track, five of the most desperate made a rush past the unarmed keeper for a freight train which was proceeding at a very slow rate, and jumping on the engine drove off the engineer and fireman with loaded revolvers. They then uncoupled the engine from the train, and pulling the throttle wide open started on their terrible ride for liberty. As the engineer stepped off, however, he turned the pumps on full without being perceived by the convicts in hopes of flooding the boiler and so stopping the engine. His anticipations were fully realized, for the engine had not proceeded far when she blew out one cylinder head, and at the expiration of three miles the other cylinder gave way and the engine stopped, the convicts taking to the woods. The pursuing parties had not been successful at last accounts.... By the will of the late James Root, of Hartford, Conn., over $100,000 is bequeathed to charitable institutions....Josh Frazer, colored, was hanged in Camden, S. C., for murder in the presence of six thousand people. He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but confessed his crime on the scaffold. He also acknowledged murdering his wife and child, as well as another woman, besides burning several barns and gin houses.

Samuel White, a prominent citizen of Ludlow, Mass., was bitten in the side by a boar and bled to death before assistance could reach him......J. H. Barton, Democrat, was elected mayor of St. Louis......The American consul at Panama announces the death at Guayaquil of the Hon. Thomas Biddle, United States Minister to Ecuador...... Arthur E. Galt, nineteen years of age, a clerk in the Lynchburg National Bank, has absconded with $10,000 belonging to the bank.... The Massachusetts Legislature has appropriated $50,000 to the centennial......A boy of fourteen was accidentally shot by another of fifteen in New York, while they were examining a pistol. The journal *La Vocce della Verita* of Rome has been suspended for publishing the Pope's address to the German pilgrims....The priests imprisoned in Posen and neighboring towns have been released....The postmaster-general has ordered that the postage on letters to and from foreign countries, with which different rates have not been established, shall be five cents for each half ounce......As Samuel Day, of Newark, N. J., was passing by a machine shop he stopped to try his strength by lifting part of a broken fly wheel standing on the walk. He seized it below its center and as he lifted it toppled over on him, crushing in his chest and killing him instantly.

The jury in the case of Father Gerdeman, the Catholic priest of Philadelphia, charged with embezzling church funds, have failed to agree on a verdict......The striking miners held a grand labor parade in Wilkesbarre in which some three thousand men joined. Everything was orderly..... A collision occurred on the fourth of April off the coast of China between the Chinese steamship Fu-sing and the British steamship Ocean. The Fusing founded almost instantly, causing a loss of fifty lives......Ben. Nevin, who lived on a farm near Lexington, Mo., was called to the door on a Saturday night recently by a band of masked men and riddled with buckshot, thirty-two entering his head......Alonzo Jackson and Albert Smith, with their wives and two children each, went over a dam at Zanesville, Ohio. Both women, with one child each, were drowned..... The Papal Nuncio made a formal demand for the restoration of Catholic unity in Spain, and the government has replied that it is resolved to maintain liberty of worship.... The Governor of Missouri has issued a proclamation appointing June 3 as a fast day. He states that information is received from all parts of the State indicating the grasshopper plague, causing loss of crops and possibly famine, and so calls on the people to unite in calling for divine relief....John C. Breckinridge, ex-Senator and Vice-President, is dead.

......The Pope has resolved to convoke the vatican council again at an early date to discuss ecclesiastical reforms.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* attributes the origin of the recent European war rumors to the alarm of Germany at the passage by the French Assembly of the bill concerning the *cadres* of the French army......Chandler, Hart & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Philadelphia, have suspended. Their liabilities are from $100,000 to $125,000. A number of their creditors are New England manufacturers......By the fall of an elevator in a store in St. Louis, one man was killed, another fatally injured, and two were seriously hurt...... Reports from Jackson and Clay counties, Kansas, state that the wheat and oat crops are nearly destroyed, and the grass completely eaten up. The only hope is of the hoppers dying off, which they seem to be doing by thousands......The New England Society of New York city has made arrangements to go to the Bunker Hill celebration June 17......The Roman Catholic bishops of Prussia, who addressed a petition to the Emperor, and received a reply last month from the Ministers of State, have made rejoinder that to reject the decision of the vatican council would be equivalent to an abandonment of Catholicism; and that they are convinced the Holy See would never be unwilling to act in conformity with all proper decisions of the State government.

## THE WHISKY RING.

### Breaking Up of a Gigantic Swindle in the United States—Facts and Figures.

The most skillfully executed campaign ever made by the United States government against the whisky ring culminated in the seizure of thirty distilleries and rectifying establishments in various cities of the West and South. The details bring to light frauds not inferior in dimensions to those attained during the operation of the old ring which culminated in 1868.

This new ring, which has been broken up, had its headquarters at St. Louis, but its ramifications extended to Chicago and Milwaukee, and thence all over the East, West and South. It first became strong in 1871, and since then the stealing is estimated by those who have given the matter the most thorough examination at about $1,200,000 per annum. The fraudulent operations have been upon a grand scale.

In St. Louis five out of six distilleries have been implicated. In Chicago four out of seven distilleries and three rectifying establishments are charged with evasion of the tax, and cheating the government. In Milwaukee six out of ten distilleries and seven rectifying establishments have been implicated. The investigation shows that in St. Louis alone the revenues have been defrauded to the amount of $1,000,000, and there is evidence from the first day of January to and including the first day of April, 3,000 barrels of untaxed spirits have been placed in the market by St. Louis distillers. The tax on a barrel of high wines is $60, in round numbers, so that the government has lost since the beginning of the year $175,000 in that city.

With regard to its formation, it is stated that in the early days of the ring some politicians led certain officers into it on the plea that it was necessary to raise an election fund. This was only a "blind," but when once captured the officers were easily held. Each year it grew stronger. It had its paid agents and spies in Washington, and actually in the departments; it used officers of justice and officers of revenue in St. Louis and elsewhere, until its power and dimensions were so gigantic it deemed itself impregnable. The leaders did not believe it possible that any secretary would dare to grapple with them, and so they have marched boldly on to their destination.

The overthrow of this combination is the result of nine weeks of hard work performed by the solicitor of the treasury. All knowledge of the plans and operations was kept with especial care from everybody connected with the Internal Revenue bureau, from the commissioner down. We are told this was made necessary by the discovery, before any active or very important steps were taken, that some one, supposed to be in the bureau, was in the habit of telegraphing immediately to the agents of the ring every official secret that could be of the least value to it.

No order, however secret and confidential, could be issued to any of the officers or agents of the bureau; no investigation or examination of reports or returns could be made, and no movement in any way affecting the ring could be contemplated in any department of the bureau, without being immediately reported to the men who were engaged in defrauding the government, or to their agents. It therefore became absolutely necessary, in order to prevent the manufacturers of "crooked" whisky, as the illicitly distilled article is called, from destroying the evidence of the frauds almost before the secretary's investigation began, that the work should be done, not only without the aid of the Internal Revenue bureau, but without its knowledge.

### The Mystery of Life.

The number of suicides in the United States has been singularly increased of late. An exchange, referring to the matter, can readily understand why a used-up convivialist, an exposed hypocrite, a fellow anticipating justice, an invalid disgusted with a wretched existence, or a poverty-stricken wretch with starvation staring him in the face, might coquet with arsenic or take a sudden fancy to a hempen cravat; but why a man of wealth, well stricken in years, surrounded by estimable friends and relatives, enjoying good health and an excellent reputation, should abandon all these luxuries at the pistol's mouth in a moment of caprice, passes our comprehension. Perhaps—since all extremes are said to be alike—too much comfort is really as injurious as too little in this world, and the man who has no anxieties at all to distress him is placed in exactly the same mental condition as the man whose mind is so excessively harassed that life seems unendurable. It can account in no other manner for the self-murder of the large number of men, in really good circumstances, that have lately been reported.

### Walking as an Exercise.

Every muscle in the body is gently and uniformly brought into action by the swing of the legs and the arms, and consequently of the trunk in a vertical direction. The undulations made by the head, chest and abdomen in a vertical plane are thus not only according to Hogarth's line of beauty, but also in that tending to perfect health. Every internal organ is gently stimulated to more robust action. Never, in a common walk, does a person breathe twice the same air, because he is constantly changing his position. This fact alone is of incalculable advantage. Some writers contend that the rebreathing of air once partially used is one of the most fertile causes of consumption. The most favorable time for walking is about mid-day in winter, and in the morning and toward evening in the summer.

In one part of Norway the longest day is three months. What a splendid chance for a lazy man to start a daily paper.

Dr. Walker tried various extracts from herbs and roots, without benefit. He noticed, however, that alcohol, that bane of the human race, was used in their preparation, and he determined to exclude the poison entirely from his own practice, so that the sin of making men drunkards, while pretending to cure them, should never lie at his door. The Almighty blessed his experiments, and in the Vinegar Bitters he has produced a pure, health-restoring agent, which banishes disease in every form, reinvigorates the system, and restores strength to the feeblest sufferer. There is no part of life's citadel where the enemy can made a lodgment, that the Vinegar Bitters will not find him and put him to the rout. Impurity of blood is the parent of disease; the liver, the stomach, the lungs, the nerves, every vital organ is affected primarily, from this cause, and in this direction the Vinegar Bitters acts with magical influence.

### A "Heavy Wet."

Some years ago the elder Booth was playing Brutus at the "Mud Theater," in Baltimore, and the wife of Andrew Jackson Allen, the American costumer, was the Lucretia of the night. Brutus has to speak a long oration over the dead body of the martyred matron; but as the weather was bitterly cold, Mrs. Allen induced the manager to place a supernumerary boy on the bier. As it was not necessary that any portion of the body should be seen excepting the profile of the face, the deception was not discovered by Booth. The tragedian had proceeded a few lines in his speech, when a slight shiver was observed to agitate the dead body. Booth ascribed this to the cold draught of air to which the self-immolated Lucretia was exposed, and went on—the body writhed; Booth muttered between his teeth: "Lie still, madam; recollect you're dead. Another violent contortion of the corpse. The orator became excited and exclaimed loud enough to be heard in the pit: "Confound it, madam, if you don't quit that infernal wriggling I'll leave the stage." He proceeded, however, until he came to the lines:

Behold that frozen corse;
See where the lost Lucretia sleeps in death.

Here the bier shook as though its burthen had been galvanized, and the body sprang from the trestles in its winding sheet, and, rushing to the footlights, exclaimed: "Blast me if I am going to lay on that 'ere bench to be drownded!" It is impossible to conceive the ludicrous figure the boy presented. He was enveloped in several white sheets, the ends of which trailed behind him, and his face was perfectly black. The audience was convulsed with laughter, which never ceased till the curtain fell. It was afterwards discovered that Sam Drake, a comedian of facetious memory, had obtained from the paint-room a pot of liquid lampblack and placed himself in the "flies" immediately over the representative of the defunct Roman matron. At intervals he poured small quantities of the sable fluid directly in the face of the unhappy youth, but at length, the whole contents of the vessel descending in a shower, it was too much for flesh and blood to bear, and produced the ludicrous catastrophe.

### The Value of a Dollar.

A merchant friend of the writer, a few months since, received a dollar bill in part payment of an account early one morning, and a few moments later paid it out to his butcher. It was peculiarly stained, so that it attracted attention. An hour or two later the same bill was paid on another account, and was again paid out. It was received on account and for goods no less than six times during the day by the one merchant. His curiosity was excited, and, as the expressman would say, he started a trace to learn the route it had traveled during the day. He was surprised to learn that it had changed hands twenty-one times during the day, and finally rested in his safe at night. It is not probable that all the money in circulation will average nearly so great activity; and yet there are but few who have ever thought seriously of the paramount value to every business relation of keeping money rapidly in motion in the community.

If there are any of our readers who have not tried Dobbins' Electric Soap (made by Cragin & Co., Phila.), we advise them to give it one trial for their own sake. Have your grocer get it.

The most difficult thing to remember —the poor.

### Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is very strongly recommended by the medical faculty and is largely prescribed among their female patients. It is worthy of all confidence, as may be seen from the following testimonials:

Dr. G. B. Chapman, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, writes: I have under treatment a lady, who, for the past seven years has been afflicted, and, after trying several physicians without receiving benefit, is gaining rapidly on your Favorite Prescription.

ATLANTA, Ill.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I have not words to express my gratitude to you for your advice and assistance in my case. There is not one who has used your medicines since they have been brought here, but that can say with me they have been greatly benefited. Since I have been so helped by its use, six or seven around me left off all doctors and medicines, and now use it in their families, after being cured of the same disease as mine. You do not know what a wonder it created in our city, by its restoring my sister I wrote you about, for she had been under the care of three of our best doctors, but could not sit up but for a few moments at one time. I begged of her to try your medicines, and before she had used half the bottles she could go all around the yard, and has now just come home from a visit five miles away.

Mrs. Thomas McFarland.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.—*Com.*

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### The Markets.

NEW YORK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks | 11¼ | @ | 13¼ |
| Common to Good Texans | 09½ | @ | 12 |
| Milch Cows | 45 00 | @ | 75 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 07⅞ | @ | 09¼ |
| Dressed | 09¾ | @ | 09⅞ |
| Sheep | 05½ | @ | 07½ |
| Lambs | 10 | @ | 14 |
| Cotton—Middling | 16½ | @ | 16¾ |
| Flour—Extra Western | 5 10 | @ | 5 30 |
| State Extra | 5 10 | @ | 5 30 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 36 | @ | 1 39 |
| No. 2 Spring | 1 20 | @ | 1 20 |
| Rye—State | 1 10 | @ | 1 10 |
| Barley—State | 1 22½ | @ | 1 22½ |
| Barley Malt | 1 44 | @ | 1 44 |
| Oats—Mixed Western | 78½ | @ | 78½ |
| Corn—Mixed Western | 87½ | @ | 88 |
| Hay, per cwt | 55 | @ | 1 10 |
| Straw, per cwt | 50 | @ | 90 |
| Hops.........74s, 35@40—olds | 08 | @ | 15 |
| Pork—Mess | 21 80 | @ | 22 80 |
| Lard | 14⅝ | @ | 14⅝ |
| Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new | 12 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| " No. 2, new | 9 50 | @ | 10 00 |
| Dry Cod, per cwt. | 6 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| Herring, Scaled, per box | 40 | @ | 40 |
| Petroleum—Crude..........6 @6 | Refined, | | 12½ |
| Wool—California Fleece | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Texas " | 27 | @ | 32 |
| Australian " | 51 | @ | 51 |
| Butter—State | 29 | @ | 30 |
| Western Dairy | 24 | @ | 25 |
| Western Yellow | 20 | @ | 23 |
| Western Ordinary | 13 | @ | 14 |
| Pennsylvania Fine | 25 | @ | 20 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 14 | @ | 14½ |
| " Skimmed | 05 | @ | 07 |
| Western | 08 | @ | 12 |
| Eggs—State | 16½ | @ | 17 |
| ALBANY. | | | |
| Wheat | 1 35 | @ | 1 32½ |
| Rye—State | 1 08 | @ | 1 08 |
| Corn—Mixed | 88 | @ | 89 |
| Barley—State | 1 12½ | @ | 1 19 |
| Oats—State | 78 | @ | 80 |
| BUFFALO. | | | |
| Flour | 5 25 | @ | 7 25 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Spring | 1 15 | @ | 1 16 |
| Corn—Mixed | 84 | @ | 85 |
| Oats | 70 | @ | 72 |
| Rye | 1 07 | @ | 1 07 |
| Barley | 1 40 | @ | 1 40 |
| BALTIMORE. | | | |
| Cotton—Low Middlings | 15⅜ | @ | 15⅜ |
| Flour—Extra | 8 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Wheat—Red Western | 1 37 | @ | 1 40 |
| Rye | 1 15 | @ | 1 18 |
| Corn—Yellow | 86½ | @ | 86½ |
| Oats—Mixed | 74½ | @ | 74½ |
| Petroleum | 05⅞ | @ | 06 |
| PHILADELPHIA | | | |
| Flour—Pennsylvania Extra | 6 37½ | @ | 6 85 |
| Wheat—Western Red | 1 40 | @ | 1 42 |
| Rye | 1 10 | @ | 1 12 |
| Corn—Yellow | 84 | @ | 86 |
| Mixed | 85 | @ | 85 |
| Oats—Mixed | 73 | @ | 74 |
| Petroleum—Crude........09½@09½ | Refined, | | 12½ |

To think of it—the young man who spelledbuzzard "b-u double-izzard-a-r-d" was asked to step down and out.


SILVER TIPPED SHOES. For the rich with few children it may do to buy a Shoe without Tips, but to those who are blessed with little money and many children it is ruinous to buy any others than SILVER TIPPED Shoes.

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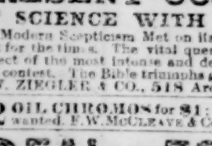



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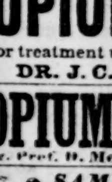

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